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TAHUN ANGGARAN 2016

INTERNATIONALIZATION OF ACADEMIC JOURNAL IN UIN MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG: ACCESSABILITY, CREDIBILITY, PRESTIGE

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2016

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ABSTRACT

Taufiqurrochman, R., Suci, Dewi Nur. (2016). ***Internationalization of Academic Journal in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang: Accessability, Credibility, Prestige***. Research. Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Keywords : Academic Journal, Accessibility, Credibility, Prestige

Internationalization can be one of strategic ways to construct a World Class University (WCU) by implementing the global standards in educational boundaries. Although it is controversial, most of universities are in the process on how to accomplish the international recognition, particularly in global dissemination. Responding to that, this research is aimed at investigating the internationalization of academic journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang dealing with accessibility, credibility and prestige in the process to elevate the quality of academic journals that are published online or printed version.

By employing the descriptive qualitative research, focusing on case study, this research collected the data through focused group discussions and spreading a number of questions from google form to gain data about the reasons and the expectations on the enhancement of academic journals. In so doing, this research found several aspects harnessed by the academic journal managers and the academics. The main issues are centered on enlarging the accessibility of journal publication to accentuate the criteria of accessibility and credibility. The last topic concentrates on the intention of the writers to purposively choose journal at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang as a media for publication.

The findings exemplify that the internationalization in the part of accessibility is done by registering the journals on index machines and using international language to widely attract readers not restricted from Indonesian. Those can influence the number of visitors that can be detected from flag counter application. In addition, the performance of the website that can be analyzed by using the tools such as GTMetrix, ALEXA, THAT Web, and STAT Show shows the enhancement on the performance of academic journal websites.

The results present that the journals with the natural science scopes have better performance than other journals with the more specific research areas. The credibility of journals was investigated through the number of citations on each journal. In this case, some of natural science journals show larger citations that those of social science journals. The diversification of the journal editors and reviewers on the natural science and social study remain less-heterogeneous. Based on the research findings, this research concludes that the academic journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang need an improvement and more strategic ways to be indexed at the internationally indexed machines, such as Scopus and Thomson Reuters. By fulfilling the requirements that are obliged by those two index and citation brands, the academic journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang can be internationally accredited.

Therefore, there should be a good cooperation from the policy makers on the institutions with the academics, educational staffs and students to widely published their research articles. The next researchers can focus on the content consistency of academic writing that has less deep portion on this research.

ABSTRAK

Taufiqurrochman, R., Suci, Dewi Nur. (2016). ***Internasionalisasi Jurnal Akademik di UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang: Aksesibilitas, Kredibilitas dan Prestise.*** Penelitian. Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Kata Kunci: Jurnal Akademik, Aksesibilitas, Kredibilitas, Prestise

Internasionalisasi bisa menjadi salah satu cara strategis untuk membangun World Class University (WCU) dengan menerapkan standar global dalam ranah pendidikan. Meskipun kontroversial, sebagian besar universitas berproses untuk mencapai pengakuan internasional, khususnya dalam penyebaran karya ilmiah secara global. Terkait hal ini, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki internasionalisasi jurnal akademik di UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang yang berhubungan dengan aksesibilitas, kredibilitas dan prestise untuk meningkatkan kualitas jurnal akademik yang dipublikasikan secara online atau versi cetak.

Dengan menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif, dengan fokus pada studi kasus, penelitian ini mengumpulkan data melalui diskusi kelompok terfokus dan menyebarkan sejumlah pertanyaan dari google formulir untuk mendapatkan data tentang alasan dan harapan pada peningkatan jurnal akademik. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini menemukan beberapa aspek yang dimanfaatkan oleh manajer jurnal akademik dan para akademisi. Isu-isu utama yang berpusat pada cara memperbesar aksesibilitas publikasi jurnal dan bagaimana menonjolkan kriteria aksesibilitas dan kredibilitas. Topik terakhir fokus pada tujuan penulis untuk memilih jurnal di UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang sebagai media publikasi.

Temuan menjelaskan bahwa internasionalisasi di bagian aksesibilitas dilakukan dengan mendaftarkan jurnal pada mesin indeks dan menggunakan bahasa internasional untuk menarik pembaca secara luas tidak dibatasi dari Indonesia. Hal tersebut dapat mempengaruhi jumlah pengunjung yang dapat dideteksi dari aplikasi Flag counter. Selain itu, kinerja website yang dapat dianalisis dengan menggunakan alat-alat seperti GTMetrix, ALEXA, YANG Web, dan STAT yang menunjukkan peningkatan pada kinerja situs jurnal akademik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jurnal dengan lingkup ilmu alam memiliki kinerja yang lebih baik dari jurnal lain dengan area penelitian yang lebih spesifik. Kredibilitas jurnal diselidiki melalui jumlah kutipan pada setiap jurnal. Dalam hal ini, beberapa jurnal ilmu pengetahuan alam menunjukkan kutipan yang lebih besar daripada jurnal ilmu sosial. Diversifikasi editor jurnal dan reviewer pada ilmu alam dan studi sosial tetap kurang heterogen. Berdasarkan temuan penelitian, penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa jurnal akademik di UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang perlu perbaikan dan cara-cara yang lebih strategis untuk diindeks di mesin pengindeks internasional, seperti Scopus dan Thomson Reuters. Dengan memenuhi persyaratan yang diwajibkan oleh dua merek indeks dan kutipan ternama itu, jurnal akademik di UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang mampu terakreditasi internasional.

Oleh karena itu, harus ada kerjasama yang baik dari pembuat kebijakan di lembaga dengan akademisi, staf pendidikan dan siswa untuk mempublikasikan artikel penelitian mereka secara luas. Para peneliti selanjutnya dapat fokus pada konsistensi isi tulisan akademis yang kurang dibahas dalam penelitian ini.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

The shift of academic journal publications from printed to online version as issued by Directorate General of Indonesia Higher Education and Culture decree No. 2050/E/T/2011 about policy to upload scientific research and journals has carried huge impact for UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in an effort to construct internationalization of academic journals by reaching national accreditation, international indexing and global citation. In contrast, the reality exemplifies that of 26 journals available at http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/, El-Harakah and Lingua are the only nationally accredited journals. Besides, there is lack of scanty understanding of trends and levels of national disparity in editorial board membership of management journals. The use of standardized language in academic journals is also essential to highlight for most of journals do not harness international language for wider readerships. Moreover, a few journals have effective strategies of indexes and citations to massively create visible and trustworthy journals. Leroux opines that journals from "Third World" countries are not being included in ISI database as they are poor quality, papers regional-interest based and do not subject submissions to peer review.(Leroux, 2006)

By considering those facts, this research is focused on the internationalization of academic journals in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang from the aspects of accessibility, credibility and prestige. Building competence to maximize the use of technology for wide journal publications and increase citation records can accelerate internationalization. It is because every index and citation database owned by Thomson Reuters (ISI) WoK or SciVerse Scopus has its own internationally standardized criteria to determine the stringent adequacy of academic journal (Chadegani et al., 2013; Gupta &

Mishra, 2004; Jones, Huggett, & Kamalski, 2011) When an academic journal best meets the requirement of index and citation, journal accessibility and trustworthiness achieve its highest level. Prestige also has been an inextricable issue in academic journal publication. Bach argues that at the level of individual researchers, the publication might be a requirement for graduation, promotion or a hope to be considered as a respectable researcher.(Bach, 2013)

This research, in a nutshell, dealing with how to globalize the academic journals of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang by coping issues of journal quality, indexation, citation, research integrity, and language internationalization for journal advancement is worth investigating.

B. Problems of the Research

There are two research problems that elaborate the internationalization of academic journals in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang: accessibility, credibility and prestige:

1. What are the strategies of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang towards the internationalization of academic journals in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang dealing with accessibility, credibility and prestige?
    - How do journal managers increase the frequency of indexation?
    - How do journal managers increase the frequency of citation?
    - How do journal managers increase the frequency of readership?
2. What are the impacts of the internationalization of academic journals in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang dealing with accessibility, credibility and prestige?

C. Objectives of the Research

Based on the research problems, the objectives of the research are:

1. To find out the strategies of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malanf towards the internationalization of academic journals in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang dealing with accessibility, credibility and prestige

2. To find out the impacts of internationalization of academic journals in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang dealing with accessibility, credibility and prestige

D. Delimitation of the Research

The current research is concerned with the internationalization of academic journals of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang to disseminate global knowledge. 26 journals which are accessible at e-journal http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/ are observed and analyzed from its accessibility and credibility. The accessibility is traced from the indexing and abstracting databases that encompass the issues on the use of peer review, the editorial diversification, circulation figure, author base and impact factor. By so doing, the journal quality and strategies to optimize the journal publishing can be gathered. Then, the prestige refers to the authorship in which the authors' perceptions on publishing journals either rejected or accepted are analyzed.

Because there are two powerful journal databases, known as Web of Science and Scopus, this research reveals the journal adherence to international guidelines that are recommended by Directorate General of Higher Education Ministry to curb problems, such as publishing misconduct, primarily plagiarism, conflict of interest, duplicate publication and self-citation.

E. Significance of the Research

This research practically provides more empirical data on how to detect, decide and harness the potential of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang to establish World Class University (WCU), after meticulously investigating the real conditions of the academic journals owned by the university. It is intentionally employed to socialize to the electronic journals and provide the journal managers, editorial team, reviewers, authors and readers the steps or procedures for international journal publications. Therefore, this research is a reflective thinking of the researchers that at the same time they actively act as the journal manager, editor and reviewer.

This research firstly builds comprehension to journal managers on how to attract readerships, new authors and subscriptions. For the editor and reviewer internationalization, this research explores the way to obtain divergent background how to employ effective strategies on how to selectively decide to publish the manuscript, appropriately choose reviewers, critically comment the manuscript and fully minimize bias. The authors can also be cognizant to write and publish articles that are academic or scientific research-based, not merely conceptual frameworks. Simultaneously, the readers can continuously subscribe the articles because of the research quality.

Therefore, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang has to determine prudent policy about journal publications and managements, encompassing on how to establish more relevant journal guides and construct massive refurbishment on research publication through various indexing and citation machines. However, the most essential vision is how each faculty of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang can highly activate associations for characteristics of each journal.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This section discusses the concept of academic journal, internationalization, accessibility, credibility, prestige, previous research, and research roadmap.

A. Academic Journal and Internalization

Academic journal is inextricable from academic qualities of scholars. It is categorized as scholarly articles that comprise new theorizations or interesting syntheses, research findings, new knowledge, or representation of existing knowledge. The authors and the readers are usually academics, but not necessarily so. In a nutshell, academic journal can be chat room platform to exchange knowledge and ideas for debate (Boden, 2004). It is important mechanism by which geographically disparate scholars can communicate and share their intellectual perspectives.

Journals have a particular structure. There are various academics that edit the journals and take overall responsibility for the acceptable writing systematic and journal character. Besides, the academic journals have editorial boards from the international academic community and chosen to reflect the range of interest of the journal. They may be more or less engaged in the process of publishing the journal. Journals are published regularly. Most of journals in Indonesia come out biannually and usually have special issues that are edited by guest editors on particular themes.

Journals are often ascribed “national” or “international” labels. As a matter of course, all journals virtually seek to be seen as international. As a matter of judgment, the international relevance of research is a key marker of excellence (Boden, 2003). For journals, an international dimension is necessary. It is not only connected with the breadth of the editorial board and the origins of the article but also with the journal excellence that can speak to wider audiences beyond narrow national boundaries.

The internationalization of academic journals has already been considered in academic circles worldwide(Yuehong, 2003). Among the general criteria for judging whether a journal can be categorized as international when being an English-language journal, carrying out a thorough internationalized peer-review program and being cited by internationally important indexing services (Ge, 2015; Yuehong, 2003). A powerful means of improving the standard of submitted research and of ensuring the high quality of the journal, the expert reviewers chose demand high standards and review seriously and impartially, always giving their evaluation in constructive comments. Some have even helped to redesign the graphs in the papers for the writers; some have discussed difficult and complex problems with authors and encouraged them to express their opposing views. Such reviewers personify the belief that there should be no national boundaries in science and that the truth can only be revealed in argument.

Nearly 200 English-language academic journals are currently published in China, and these have taken the first steps towards internationalization, but what to do next is more difficult, so far as there are no ready-made international peer-review guidelines to follow (Yuehong, 2003). Besides, Do (2003) states that peer review journals are archieved and referenced within a discipline in which these journals serve as a forum for professional intellectual exchange and as a platform to present cutting edge research. Peer review process has long been the mechanism of ensuring high quality research. It is implemented to limit the volume of published material to only high quality manuscripts The peer review process is a means of assuring that the journals act as repository of information relevant to the discipline. It ensures that the material is correct, relevant, original, and well written for the readers. There are some best practices to publish journal in online version that harnesses the use of peer-review.

B. Best Practices of Electronic Journal Publishing

Ware and Mabe state that journal has traditionally been seen to embody four functions as registration, dissemination, certification and archival record

(Mare & Mabe, 2009). Registration is establishing the author's precedence and ownership of an idea. Dissemination deals with communicating the findings to its intended audience. Certification means that journal ensures quality control through peer review and rewarding authors. Archival record is defined as preserving a fixed version of the paper for future reference and citation. In other words, the functions of journal answer the need of authors for sharing their original ideas in global knowledge dissemination. It also challenges the editor and reviewer to enhance the research quality by avoiding research bias in academic journal and maximizing the quality of editing and feedbacks to the revised manuscripts. In addition, journals can satisfy the readers to select which manuscripts are appropriate with their study interests. To best meet the functions of journals that are provided for author, editor, reviewer and reader, there are suggested guidelines for online publications.

Council of Editors of Learned Journals argues that there are fourteen important hints for online publishing that are elaborated as follows:

1) **Peer Review, Editorial Staff, and Editorial Board.** Peer review, professional editors, and a respected editorial board are the foundations of learned journals. Many fine publications publish good work via an editorial staff (including contributing editors); however, the hallmark of a learned journal, whether online or print, is peer review—a process that typically entails careful evaluation of each submission by several in-house and/or external experts in the field. Editors should list a clearly defined institutional or professional affiliation, or comparable credentials, as should members of the journal's editorial board. The board should be comprised of scholars who are well regarded in the journal's field. A common way to ensure that a variety of voices participate in what the journal publishes is to rotate editorial board members on a regular schedule.

2) **Affiliations.** Electronic periodicals should clearly disclose any affiliation with a publisher, university, scholarly or professional society, or other entity.

3) **Mission Statement, Submission Guidelines, Timely Review.** Online journals, like their print counterparts, can help both readers and potential contributors by developing and prominently displaying

Statement of mission. Detailed instructions for submitting work to be distributed in online media-including, for instance, recommendations for accessibility and usability in line with the mission and readership of the journal—are essential, as is an explicit commitment to a reasonable timeline for review (often three to four months). In case of unavoidable delay, communication with affected authors is not only a courtesy but a professional necessity.

4) **Contract or Publication Agreement**. An online scholarly should provide its authors with a contract or publication agreement that declares the rights and responsibilities of both the publication and the author. Some journals may have nontraditional publication agreements that come in such forms as emails, Websites, and PDF documents; these are acceptable forms of agreement.

5) **Style.** The editorial staff should adhere to a consistent style of documentation that is appropriate to the journal's discipline (e.g., APA, MLA, Turabian, Chicago).

6) **Editing.** Electronic periodicals should make sure the work they publish is edited and proofread for proper grammar and has no formatting, typographical, or spelling errors. Poor editorial work indicates a lesser degree of organizational integrity. If a journal intends exceptions to this general rule, it should have particular reasons for doing so.

7) **Web Design.** The principles of design in online journals are significantly different from those in print journals. Although some online journals model their designs on the look of print publications, others may foster and present interactivity and provide opportunities for (1) authors to design texts that make meaning from the advantages and capacities of multimedia elements

(linking, video, etc.) on the Web; and (2) viewers and readers to post their comments for other readers and to communicate with the authors or artists and with the editorial staff. Designs should be appropriate to the content and should serve the scholarly and creative material presented. In addition, online learned journals do well to provide viewers and readers with navigation instructions. Each time content is updated, the date and volume/issue number (if appropriate) should be clearly noted.

8) **Timeliness and Regularity of Publication.** Online journals should state the periodicity of their publication (whether annual, biannual, quarterly, bimonthly, monthly, or other schedule), and each issue should be clearly dated. Gasparayan analyzes the proclivity of the timelines, such as a month and a week for online publication are specified, issues usually are printed and dispatched to indexing services and libraries within 2 weeks following online publication, a quarterly schedules are January, April, July, October or March, June, September, December, or February, May, August, November and bimonthly schedules are January, March, May, July, September, November, or February, April, June, August, October, and December (Gasparayan, 2012).

9) **Accessibility.** Accessibility entails ease of use for different constituencies. Online journals should make an effective effort to conform to the visibility of the journal.

10) **Availability.** Online journals can determine how much or how little of their content to make available to readers through closed-, partial-, or open-access models. If subscription (through registration and/or payment) is required to view some or all content, journals should provide clear subscription information to readers.

11) **Indexing and Abstracting.** Reputable journals make provisions for their scholarly and creative material to be indexed by one or more indexing services, thus directing interested researchers to the material contained in the journal. An online journal should identify the indexing and abstracting

services that cover it. Indexing services are often associated with specific academic disciplines: humanities disciplines typically engage EBSCO's Academic Search, Current Abstracts, Electronic Journals Service, and Humanities International Index; Elsevier Eflow; Thomson's ISI Arts and Humanities Citation Index; MLA Directory of Periodicals; Journal Seek; OCLC Article First; and Ulrich's Periodicals Directory.

12) **ISSN.** One distinguishing mark of a substantial journal is its having secured an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). ISSNs are assigned to electronic publications when they are serials or continuing resources. A journal's ISSN should be clearly displayed on its Website.

13) **Archiving.** Online-only journals should maintain a complete archive of past issues and prominently indicate how readers can gain access.

14) **Advertising.** Electronic journals that derive funding from advertising or from links to external sites should avoid conflicts of interest

C. The Journal Publishing Cycle

The movement of information between the different participants in the journal publishing process is usually called "the publishing cycle" and often represented as in Figure 1. Here research information, created by an author from a particular research community, passes through the journal editorial office of the author's chosen journal to its journal publisher, subscribing institutional libraries – often via a subscription agent – before ending up back in the hands of the readers of that research community as a published paper in a journal. In the world of electronic publishing, of course, readers also obtain journal articles directly from the publisher in parallel to the library route. Authors publish to disseminate their results but also to establish their own personal reputations and their priority and ownership of ideas. The third-party date-stamping mechanism of the journal registers their paper as being received and accepted at a certain date, while the reputation of the journal becomes associated with both the article and by extension the author.

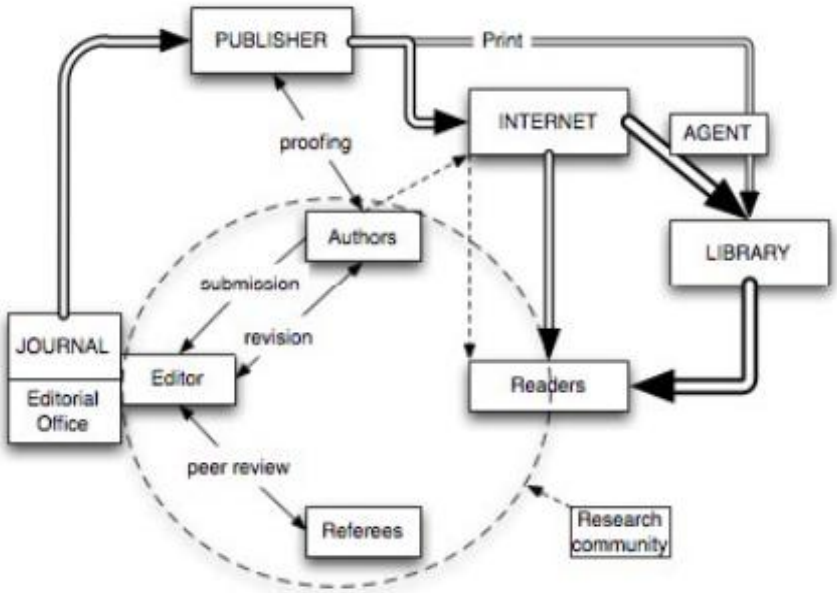

Figure 1: The journal publishing cycle adapted from STM

The editor of a journal is usually an independent, leading expert in their field (most commonly but not universally a university academic) appointed and financially supported by the publisher. The journal editor is there to receive articles from authors, to judge their relevance to the journal and to refer them to equally expert colleagues for peer review.

Peer review is a methodological check on the soundness of the arguments made by the author, the authorities cited in the research and the strength of originality of the conclusions. While it cannot generally determine whether the data presented in the article is correct or not, peer review undoubtedly improves the quality of most papers and is appreciated by authors. The final decision to publish is made by the journal editor on the advice of the reviewers. Peer review is discussed in more depth in a section below. The role of the publisher has often been confused with that of the printer or manufacturer, but it is much wider. Identifying new, niche markets for the launch of new journals, or the expansion (or closure) of existing journals is a key role for the journals publisher. This entrepreneurial aspect seeks both to

meet a demand for new journals from within the academic community and it is noteworthy that journal publishers have been instrumental in the birth of a number of disciplines through their early belief in them and support of new journals for them – but also to generate a satisfactory return on investment. As well as being an entrepreneur, the journals publisher is also required to have the following capabilities:

- Manufacturer/electronic service provider – copy editing, typesetting & tagging, and (for the time being) printing and binding the journals.
- Marketer – attracting the papers (authors), increasing readership and new subscribers.
- Distributor – publishers maintain a subscription fulfillment system which guarantees that goods are delivered on time, maintaining relationships with subscription agents, serials librarians and the academic community.
- Electronic host – electronic journals require many additional skill sets more commonly
  encountered with database vendors, website developers and computer systems more generally.

D. Exploration of General Manuscript

Academic journals publish different types of scientific papers like case study, survey report, theoretical paper, and review paper. Day and Bach state that the IMRAD format of the paper (Introduction-Methods-Results-Discussion) could be recommended as a good path regardless of the paper type (Bach, 2013; Day, 1998). The IMRAD format is based on the four parts of a paper figuring out (1) Introduction to exemplify what problem was studied, (2) Method to depict how the problem was studied (3) Result to explain what the research findings are (4) Discussion to delineate what the findings mean provide novice writers with IMRAD format. This IMRAD formatting tends to be used by Web of Science and Scopus to organize academic journal.

1) Title

Title is the main advertisement for an article that can identify the article's main issues, begin with article's subject matter, and entice readers to read further. It should be as short as possible, accurate, unambiguous and specific because abstracting and indexing services depend on accurate titles; they extract keywords from them for cross-referencing. Additionally, title leaves out phrases such as "*a study of, investigations into observations on* and avoid using abbreviations and jargon."

2) **Authors**

Authors are individuals who have contributed to the research based on their intellectuality and responsibility for the data and conclusions, and who have approved the final manuscript. The order of credited names can vary between disciplines; the corresponding author may not always be the first author.

3) **Keyword List**

Keywords or important words are used by abstracting and indexing services; choosing the right ones can increase the chances of your article being found by other researchers. Many Elsevier journals also ask for a subject classification during the online submission process; this helps editors to select reviewers.

4) **Abstract**

Abstract is a part of journal that along with wholly describes the research content and for use by indexing services. Many authors write the abstract last, so it reflects the content accurately. The abstract should summarize the problem or objective of your research, and its method, results, and conclusions. An abstract usually does not include references, figures or tables. It should mention each significant section of the article, with enough detail for readers to decide whether or not to read the whole paper. While it is great to make the abstract interesting, above all it should be accurate.

5) **The Body of the Text**

Make the introduction brief. It should provide context and background, but not be a history lesson. It should state the problem being investigated, its contextual background, and the reasons for conducting the research. State the questions you're answering and explain any findings of others that you're challenging or furthering. Briefly and logically lead the reader to your hypotheses, research questions, and experimental design or method.

6) Method

This section should be detailed enough that readers can replicate your research, and assess whether the methods justify the conclusions. It is advisable to use the past tense if it is about what you *did* and avoid using the first person, although this will vary from journal to journal. Ultimately, the authors should explain how they studied the problem, identify the procedures they followed, and structure this information as logically as possible.

If the methods are new, the authors need to explain them in detail. If they have been published before, cite the original work, if the authors have made modifications. Identify the equipment and the materials that are used, specifying their source. Stating the frequency of observations and what types of data were recorded is necessary. Give precise measurements, stating their strengths and weaknesses when necessary. Name any statistical tests, to judge the quantitative results.

If the research involved human participants, animals, stem cells or other biohazard materials, it is required certain information in the ethics statement, such as committee approvals and permission to publish. The criteria for selecting participants should be explained.

7) Results

This section should present research findings objectively, explaining them largely in text. It is the part to show how research results contribute to the body of scientific knowledge, so be clear and logical. It is also important not to interpret the results that come in the Discussion & Conclusions section.

The result section can base the sequence of this text on the tables, figures and graphs that best present the research findings. Any significant findings have to be clearly emphasized. Tables and figures must be numbered separately and figures should have a brief but complete description.

8) Discussion & Conclusions

Discussion and conclusion are the media to interpret the meaning of your results, especially in the context of what was already known about the subject. The authors can present general and specific conclusions, but take care not to summarize the article – that's what the abstract is for. The authors should link this section back to the introduction, referring to the questions or hypotheses, and cover how the results relate to the authors' expectations and cited sources.

Above all, the discussion should explain how the research has moved the body of scientific knowledge forward. The conclusions must be supportable and not extend beyond the results. The authors have to avoid undue speculation and bold judgments about impact. This is also a good place to suggest practical applications for the research results, and to outline what the next steps in the research will be. Speculations should be based on facts, not imagination.

9) Acknowledgments

Acknowledgements have to be brief, naming those who helped with the research; contributors, or suppliers who provided free materials. You should also disclose any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that could be seen to influence the results or interpretations.

10) References

The format of citations and references varies. The authors should refer to the Guide for Authors for the journals that are subject to submit a research paper.

E. Actions Taken on a Manuscript

After completing a quick read, the decision editor scrutinizes the manuscript and the reviews. The following categories constitute the editorial actions that may be taken on a manuscript preparation guide's rejection. The flaws that lead to this decision generally center on substantive or methodological issues. A manuscript is usually rejected because it is outside the area of coverage of the journal, it contains serious flaws of design, methodology, analysis, or interpretation; or it is judged to make only a limited novel contribution to the field.

In some cases, manuscripts may have publication potential but are not yet ready for final publication. The study as presented may not merit acceptance but it may warrant consideration after substantive revision (e.g., reorganizing the conceptual structure, conducting additional experiments, or modifying analyses). The action editor will give the author an invitation to revise and resubmit for another round of reviews (usually with the same reviewers).

F. Accessibility

Accessibility takes pivotal role in a journal publication. Accessibility measure how accessible and visible a journal can be read and subscribed by global readers. Kling and Mc Kim (1999) state that accessibility notifies that readers must be able to access the document in a stable manner over time. Libraries, publishers and clearinghouse typically assure accessibility, by distributing and storing the documents. The accessibility can be determined by indexation.

Indexing

Indexing is simply employed to help the readers, primarily researchers, students and librarians to search among myriad of articles available and find articles that are both relevant and good quality. In other words, the ability to identify academic journals that publish high-quality research is intended to help researchers select the most up to date literature.

Thomson Reuters is a large media/information company that provides a suite of bibliographic products under the Web of Knowledge brand, accessible via subscription. These products include the Science Citation Index, Web of Science, and Journal Citation Reports. The Science Citation Index was created by Eugene Garfield (3) and was originally a product of ISI (Institute of Scientific Information). The Science Citation Index has grown over the years since its initial conception, and in its expanded form currently indexes more than 8200 journal titles. The Science Citation Index also provides data for the Web of Science, which contains article-level information, and Journal Citation Reports, which contains journal-level analysis—including the journal Impact Factor—of the various journals included in the Science Citation Index. Getting a journal into the Science Citation Index (and thus into Web of Science and the Journal Citation Reports, gaining an Impact Factor) involves an application to Thomson Reuters, who evaluate the journal based on a number of factors, including peer review, timeliness, citability/ impact, and geographical outlook.

SciVerse Scopus is an abstract and citation database of peer reviewed literature, available via subscription from the academic publisher and information provider Elsevier. The Scopus database includes approximately 41 million records covering 16,500 peer-reviewed journals from 5000 publishers. Scopus has strong international coverage, with more than half of the records originating from Europe, Latin America, and the Asia Pacific region. The database also includes "Articles in Press"—articles made available in Scopus prior to their official publication date for more than 3,000 journals from publishers including Cambridge University Press, Elsevier, Springer/Kluwer, Karger Medical and Scientific Publishers, and Nature Publishing Group.

Indexing in Scopus is determined by a content selection and advisory board comprising researchers and librarians who review new journals for inclusion. This helps to ensure relevant titles are not omitted. All titles that conform to academic quality norms specifically peer review, and are published in a timely manner are considered. Scopus covers titles from all geographical

regions, including non-English titles, as long as English abstracts can be provided.

G. Credibility

Indexing is important in journal publication. However, there are evaluative aspects that can be employed to construct a reference system that gives high quality in terms of the use of peer review, the names on the international editorial board, circulation figures primarily if circulation is international rather than local, the author base and the origin of authors, and citations or impact factor.

Impact Factor

The simplest measure of an article's or a journal's impact is the number of citations it receives. If another article cites a document, one can argue that the document must contain something of value that inspires or adds weight to further work. Following this line of reasoning, the number of citations to a document or journal can be taken as a measure of its impact. Citation counts can be confounded by a number of factors, such as the time span over which citations have accrued, so one cannot make a valid comparison between documents of different ages. Citing patterns also differ between research fields, so one cannot use citation counts to compare articles or journals across different subject areas. Finally, comparisons between journals can be confounded by the size differences between journals; larger journals that publish more articles tend to accrue more citations over a given period (all other factors being equal), so using raw citation counts to compare either articles or journals is not feasible in the majority of cases.

Impact factor identifies the frequency with which an average article from a journal is cited. The scholars can use this number to evaluate or compare a journal's relative importance to others in the same field or see how frequently articles are cited to determine which journals are better for your collection. For the science and social science journals, the Impact Factor (IF) is increasingly being used as a yardstick for performance and success. A journal's IF is

calculated by the number of cited articles in a publication as a percentage of that journal's content 34 over the past two years and within a specific subject area.

In some areas, use of the IF has overshadowed other aspects of assessing the quality of a journal to the point where even professional tenure is based on staff achieving publication in the highest IF journals. In the humanities, history is the only subject area covered as articles typically do not cite other journals, tending rather to make reference to books. Therefore a citation basis is not systematically achieved, is unreliable, and unable to be regularly assessed. For many journals, IF remains a useful additional element to assessing quality but other factors such as reputation and international coverage should also be taken into consideration.

The Impact Factor is a simple metric available through Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports. It is based on data from the Science Citation Index and related data sources. The Impact Factor is a journal-level metric defined as the number of citations in a given year made to all content that a journal has published in the previous 2 years, divided by the total number of citable items published in the journal in the previous 2 years—in effect citations are counted over a standard time window and controlled for differences in journal size. An important feature of the calculation is that it counts all citations to a journal in the numerator component of the calculation, but in the denominator it only counts documents that are deemed to be of scholarly worth; typically this includes articles and reviews, but may also include other content that meets set criteria.

The Impact Factor should only be used to compare journals that publish material on the same subject, because of the differences in citation behavior in different subject areas. It is also unsuitable for assessing individual documents. The Impact Factor is a journal level metric, and because the majority of citations to a journal are made to a minority of the articles (typically 50% of total citations go to less than 20% of articles, and about 50% of articles are responsible for 90% of the citations), the Impact Factor says very little about most of the articles

in a given journal (Jones et al., 2011). Lastly, because the calculation of the Impact Factor includes a judgment about whether documents should be counted as scholarly items, and counts citations made from one document to another published in the same journal (self-citations), the Impact Factor is potentially susceptible to manipulation. There are a number of alternative metrics that address some of the issues with the Impact Factor. Because no one metric can be perfect, alternative metrics enable people to assess a journal from different perspectives.

A journal has an index of h, if h numbers of the articles (Np) published in the journal have been cited in other papers at least h times and the rest of the articles (Np-h) have been cited less than h times. H-index is available in the following services: Scopus, SCImago Journal & Country Rank and Google Metrics/Publish or Perish. In the evaluation of journals the h-index is calculated for a specific period of time, for example, for one year. The strength of the h-index is that individual highly-cited articles do not affect the index. H-index is comparable only within a discipline. Journals with large numbers of articles tend to have higher h-index.

H. Prestige

Prestige is a qualitative judgment about the respect a scholar receives for publishing in a particular outlet (West & Rich, 2013). Journal prestige is an important consideration for an author, since the prestige of the journals in which the author's work is published directly influences the author's evaluation as a faculty member (Knight & Steinbach, 2008). In another context, Leroux points out that prestige has a meshing with the journal accreditation in which the authors obtain subsidy from government when their manuscripts are published in accreditation journal (Leroux, 2006). There are three lists are now being used to determine accreditation. These are all journals indexed by ISI, IBSS and a special list of other journals that have met certain criteria for accreditation but are not indexed on either of these databases. It implies that the authors tend to submit their journals listed on either ISI or IBSS so as to receive automatic

accreditation. There are three prior articles in Table 1 that answer the questions about the key resources and relationship that determine a journal's reputation.

Table 1: Factors that raise a journal's reputation adapted from Knight & Steinbach (2008)

No	Bronsen (1987)	Klinger (2005)	Robey et al (1998)
1	Older		
2	Large Circulation	Wider circulation	Review process including lower acceptance rate
3	Lower acceptance rate	Lower acceptance rate	
4	Less Specialized		
5	Technical or theoretical		
6		Well-known editor and editorial board members	Institutional affiliation of editor and board members
7		High impact factor (often quoted recently)	
8		High visibility in multiple computerized databases	
9			
10			Affiliation with a prestigious organization
11			Higher rating in articles that compare different journals

Table 1 demonstrates we have identified eleven factors cited in literature that contribute toward raising journal reputation and thus determining in its credibility and prestige. One way for authors to evaluate the prestige of a journal would be to step through Table 1 and evaluate the journal on each of the eleven criteria listed. However, there are other approaches. An author might ask colleagues for their opinions of the journal. Or, an author might rely on published articles that rank journals using various methods, such as number of citations or opinions of those in the field. Alternatively, an author might rely on a ranked list of journals kept by his or her academic department. While some universities and departments strongly support the use of journal rankings, the very practice of departmental ranking of journals has been criticized on multiple grounds.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter elaborates the research method of the research. It covers a detailed description of research design, research instrument, data and data sources, data collection, data analysis, and trustworthiness of the research as follows:

A. Research Design

This research exploited case study design under qualitative research. First, this research was aimed at understanding the social phenomena, in the forms of internationalization of academic journals in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang as the key idea which was seen from the perspective of human participations, namely the relation of journal manager, editor, peer reviewer, author, reader with the use technology for indexation and citations (Ary, et al., 2002). Consequently, this research was designed to get an understanding and to obtain information concerning with how to establish qualified journal management and maintain the scientific research quality.

Secondly, the present research observed the journal advancement in their natural setting without necessarily giving them any treatment as how, typically, quantitative research did. This research described and interpreted the ways to understand the internationalization manifested in academic journals by analyzing the ways to build initial readership, stand out from the mass of other literature in the field, make readers notice the journal, make others find the journals, ensure the research quality, attract new authors and enlarge subscriptions through the theoretical framework of journal management and research quality proposed by Thomson Reuters (ISI) WoK or SciVerse Scopus since Indonesia research publishing criteria reflect the stringent guidelines from both journals.

B. The Research Instrument

In accordance with the research design, the researchers themselves obtained the data and analyzed the data. They obtained directly involved in investigating the internationalization by collecting the data, and analyzing the subjects of the data in order to find out the accessibility, accessibility and prestige in publishing academic journals. The researchers, in this present research, became the colleague of the teacher subject that shared their lived experiences as a journal manager, editor, reviewer, author and reader at the higher education within Indonesian contexts. They shared-living experiences dealt with personal, social, and academic level. Therefore, the researchers could not prevent their subjectivity and bias on reflecting their lived experiences within the stages of data collection and analysis.

As a result, the researchers harness checklists, field notes, interviews, focused group discussions and questionnaires, to minimize their subjectivity and bias in interpretative aspects of this research. The researchers employ checklist in Appendix 1 to expose information whether the accessibility and credibility of the academic journals have been acquired by using criteria of indexation, citation research integrity on the journal adherence to international guidelines and the role of English in upgrading the academic scholarly journals.

Secondly, the field note displayed in Appendix 2 is used to describe what are seen and experienced during the data collection. In the present study, the researchers used field-note to have the portraits of the subjects, descriptions of journals, reports on statistical visits, accounts of particular events, depiction of the subscription, circulations of the manuscripts from uploading files to the online publishing. Meanwhile, the reflective part of the field note dealt with the researchers' ideas, impressions, and feelings on the course of the inquiry.

Thirdly, the interviews in Appendix 3, 4 & 5 are harnessed to help the researchers interpret the data. The researchers interview the journal managers, reviewers, editors, author and readers based on their convenience to share their brilliant ideas. The data from the interview are a means of strengthening the

researchers' interpretations about the visibility, credibility and prestige manifest in academic journals. Besides, the shared experience and point of views about the journal management and robust scientific research are exposed. The interviews are transcribed to visualize the comprehensive data.

Fourthly, the focus group discussion is purposively selected when the interview data are considered less appropriate. The researchers record the focused group discussion activities that can be done in a certain room to make the subjects outspoken to share their ideas.

The researchers can randomly select the subjects in each journal multidisciplinary. They are selected due to their high competences in publishing journals, achieving national accreditation, attracting the readers to read the journals, enlarging the number of subscriptions, sharing the experiences to be assigned as an author, editor, reviewer and many more.

C. Research Setting

This research is conducted in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang where the subjects are primarily from journal manager, editorial team, peer-reviewers, authors, and readers from each department in each faculty. There are 26 journals in each department with each multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary specification, for instance El-Harakah, Journal of Islamic Architecture, ULUL ALBAB Jurnal Studi Islam, LINGUA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa dan Sastra, Matrics, Jurnal Neutrino, El Hayah, Cauchi, Alchemy, Islamic Journal of Pharmacy, Iqtishoduna, El Muhasabah: Jurnal Akutansi, Journal De Jure, Jurisdicties, Abjadia: International Journal of Education, Madrasah: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Dasar, JPAI, JMPI, JPIPS, el-Hikmah, Psikoislamika, Lisaniyat, Egalita, Saintis, El Qudwah and El Dinar.

Those journals comprise divergent scopes like education, religion, economics, language, natural science, technology, architecture, culture, management, law, psychology, and others. Those are published biannually. Those journals actually have two publishing versions that are printed and online editions with the majority use of national languages rather than English as the

language that can attract the huge number of readerships. It indicates that the readers are the Indonesian only or certain individuals who can communicate in Indonesian.

D. Data and Data Sources

Data sources of this research involve the university maintenances, journal managers, editor, peer reviewers, authors, and readers of 26 journals in each department with each multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary specification, for instance El-Harakah, Journal of Islamic Architecture, ULUL ALBAB Jurnal Studi Islam, LINGUA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa dan Sastra, Matrics, Jurnal Neutrino, El Hayah, Cauchi, Alchemy, Islamic Journal of Pharmacy, Iqtishoduna, El Muhasabah: Jurnal Akutansi, Journal De Jure, Jurisdicties, Abjadia: International Journal of Education, Madrasah: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Dasar, JPAI, JMPI, JPIPS, el-Hikmah, Psikoislamika, Lisaniyat, Egalita, Saintis, El Qudwah and El Dinar. They are purposively selected to visualize their experiences toward the management of the journal, the credibility of the journals and the prestige to have academic journal publication. Additionally, the content of academic journal is analyzed to understand the research integrity on the journal adherence to international guidelines.

Data of this research are in the form of all information related to the ways of internationalization of academic journals in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang coping with accessibility, credibility and prestige. The data are from the transcriptions of interview, FGD and field note and the documentations of statistical data of the journal publications.

E. Data Collection

The process of data collection is practically done through several steps. The researchers gather the information about the journals that are available at the websites. The statistical data of publications will be recorded, including the timeliness of online and print publications. The records of indexes, citations, editorial board affiliations, peer-reviewers' track records, the consistency of scope, coverage and content will be collected by the researchers.

Besides, the data from journals can be about poor accessibility or coverage, inferior quality of content, checking of authenticity, bias in sample selection, no novelty in most cases, clear statement of study design, authorship, ethics and references.

Accordingly, the researchers can interview the journal managers. The researchers gain their ways to expand accessibility of journal, circulate journal, communicate to the editor, inform reviewer and author, connect the journals with the indexing and citation tools. Besides, when talking to Open Journal System (OJS) maintenance, the researchers will explore data on how to maintain the OJS from virus or any other technical technology problem, socialize the use of OJS, and connect journals with the indexes and citations tools. Influential factors of accessibility will be gained in depth.

Afterwards, editorial boards and peer-reviewers can be asked about their way to minimize bias on peer review, check on simultaneous duplicate submission, find poor statistical research data, find no system of data sharing, check plagiarism, read poor scientific editing, find conflict of interest that is not declared, have no coordination among other journals and be professional editor and reviewers.

In addition, the researchers can conduct Focused Group Discussion (FGD) to the authors or readers to gain the data about their perception on OJS and the optimization of database products, such as SCI Expanded, SSCI, A& H CI, Conference Proceedings CI, Index Chemicus, Current Chemical Reactions, Google Scholar, DOAJ or HINARI. They can be asked also on their experiences to send manuscripts, be rejected by the editors, and obtain acceptance submission. Besides, they can share their experiences on how to write scientific articles, visualize the scientific research results in national and international languages, understand accessibility and credibility of journals and explore prestige they have experienced due to publishing.

F. Data Analysis

After getting the data, the researchers analyze the data as follow: firstly, the researcher read the whole information from manuscript documentation and transcription of interview and FGD. Secondly, the researcher can do checklist on the acquired requirements of accessibility, credibility and prestige shared by the subjects of the research and collected through documentation. Automatically, the researchers can decide the data that should be analyzed by reading and understanding the data embedding the exploration of accessibility, credibility and prestige. In this step the researcher discarded the irrelevant information to find the robust data.

The researchers analyze the information about the journals that are available at the websites. The statistical data of publications will be checked, including the timeliness of online and print publications. The records of indexes, citations, editorial board affiliations, peer-reviewers' track records, the consistency of scope, coverage and content will be investigated by the researchers. Besides, the data from journals about poor accessibility or coverage, inferior quality of content, checking of authenticity, bias in sample selection, no novelty in most cases, clear statement of study design, authorship, ethics and references are identified.

Accordingly, the researchers analyze the results of interview with the journal managers. The researchers meticulously investigate accessibility of journal, circulation of journal, communication to the editor, information to reviewer and author, connection the journals with the indexing and citation tools. Besides, the researchers will analyze data from the Open Journal System (OJS) maintenance on how to maintain the OJS from virus or any other technical technology problem, socialize the use of OJS, and connect journals with the indexes and citations tools. Influential factors of accessibility will be gained in depth.

Afterwards, the researchers investigated the data from editorial boards and peer-reviewers about their way to minimize bias on peer review, check on

simultaneous duplicate submission, find poor statistical research data, find no system of data sharing, check plagiarism, read poor scientific editing, find conflict of interest that is not declared, have no coordination among other journals and be professional editor and reviewers.

In addition, the researchers analyze the results of Focused Group Discussion (FGD) to the authors or readers encompassing their perceptions on OJS and the optimization of database products, such as SCI Expanded, SSCI, A& H CI, Conference Proceedings CI, Index Chemicus, Current Chemical Reactions, Google Scholar, DOAJ or HINARI. The data of their experiences to send manuscripts, be rejected by the editors, obtain acceptance submission, write scientific articles, visualize the scientific research results in national and international languages, understand accessibility and credibility of journals and explore prestige they have experienced due to publishing are identified.

In the third step, the researchers clarify the data whether it includes accessibility, credibility and prestige because they have their set criteria. After attaining relevant data about the three criteria of qualified performance of journal, encompassing accessibility, credibility and trustworthiness, the researchers counted the teacher's speech acts and students' speech acts to understand the ratio of speech act frequency. This was employed to support the qualitative research. The ratio displayed presented the amount of accessibility, credibility and prestige that could portray how journal managers and OJS maintenance controlled the journals, how editors and peer-reviewers avoid biases and poor scientific editing, and how authors can show their experiences on the accessibility of the journal, credibility of their research and prestiges of their research publishing.

Besides, the ratio on how easily accessible the manuscripts and subscriptions that can be reached by the readers is analyzed. Finally, the researcher drew the conclusion based on the findings related to the internationalization of academic journals in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang coping with accessibility, credibility and prestige.

G. Trustworthiness of the Research

The trustworthiness of the result of the data analysis is important to be checked in order to reduce the researcher's biases and prejudices. In this research, triangulation was applied to check the trustworthiness of the data analysis. The researcher used six methods of collecting the data; they were observation sheets, field notes, documentations, interviews, and focused group discussion.

In triangulation, the researcher crosscheck the data obtained from the different sources mentioned above. The researchers compare the data obtained from the five sources. For example, when the researchers find the flawed/ biased peer review or poor academic editing, the researchers check the data obtained from the other sources namely, documentations, interviews, focused group discussions, and questionnaires in order to see whether the researchers obtain the same data or not. Besides, the researcher crosscheck from other references and previous research to get the meaning straight and the evidences are trustworthy.

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CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS

This chapter elaborates the information about the manifestation of internationalization of academic journals in Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang in the form of accessibility, credibility and prestige in global education.

A. Accessibility on Academic Journals in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang towards Internationalization

The accessibility of the academic journals in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang is an essential aspect to globally disseminate scientific research. When the research hardly access, the readers can drift their choices to other journals that are easily connectable. Knowing this fact, the researchers were trying to investigate the accessibility performance of academic journal websites at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang by using a speed tool, known as GTMetrix.

GTMetrix is one of various speed tools that is purposively chosen due to its significance and effectiveness to process the deep look of a website. Opening its site https://gtmetrix.com/ and pasting the URL homepage of scientific journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang one by one, the researchers found the results of performance and page details of website including the locations. Automatically, the researchers obtained different results on the performance of academic journal websites in which some of them glaringly show their increasing performance but the other appoints low performance.

Therefore, it is important to gain the results deeply because the researchers can comprehend the best quality of each website. By so doing, the improvement on global dissemination of academic boundary at Islamic Higher Education (IHE) can be encouraged through the accessibility as the factor that determines the spread of academic journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang not only at the sphere of Indonesia but also at larger networks and

windows. The analysis of each website is thoroughly figured out from Figures 1 to 32 and from Tables 1 to 3.

Figure 1. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on El-Harakah Journal

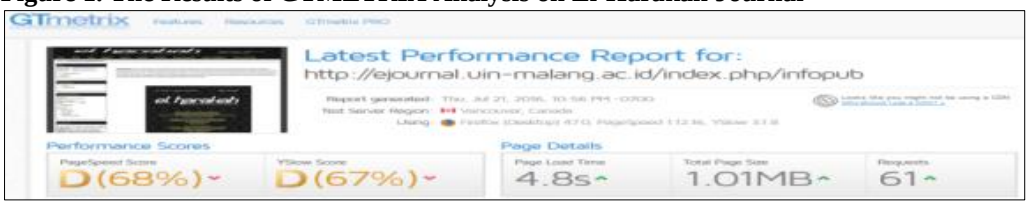


Figure 2. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of Islamic Architecture

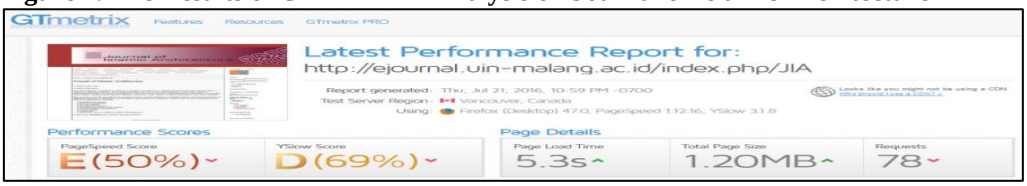


Figure 3. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Ulul Albab Journal

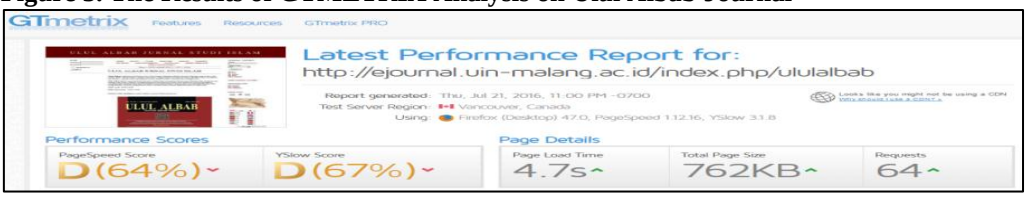


Figure 4. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Lingua Journal

Figure 5. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Ta'lim Lughah Journal

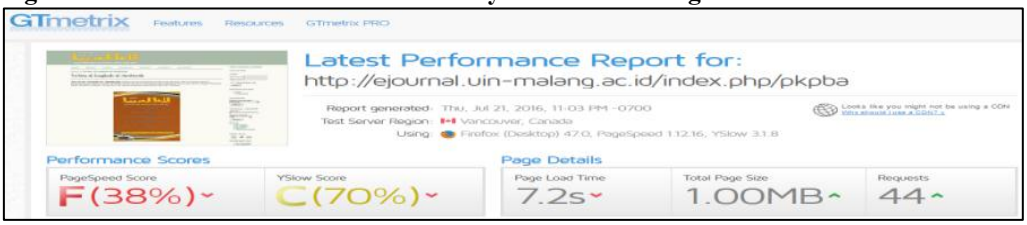


Figure 6. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Matics Journal

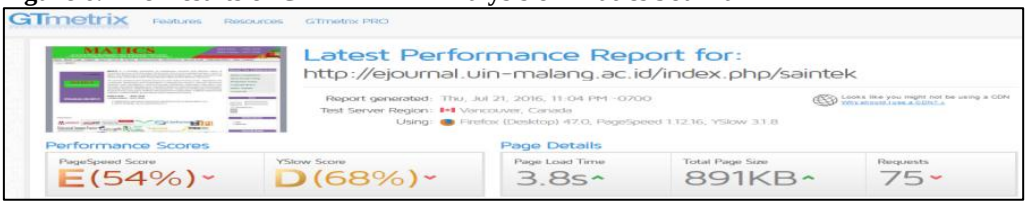


Figure 7. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Matics Journal

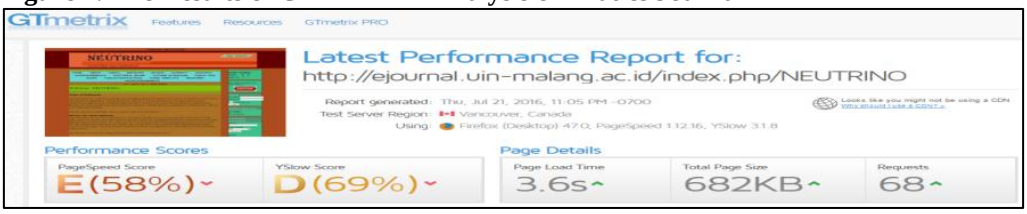


Figure 8. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on El-Hayah Journal

Figure 9. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Cauchy Journal

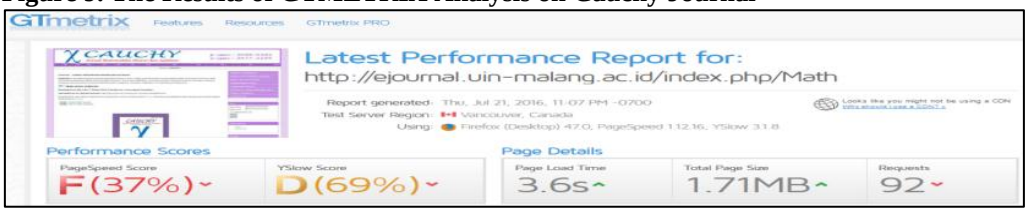


Figure 10. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of Mathematics Education

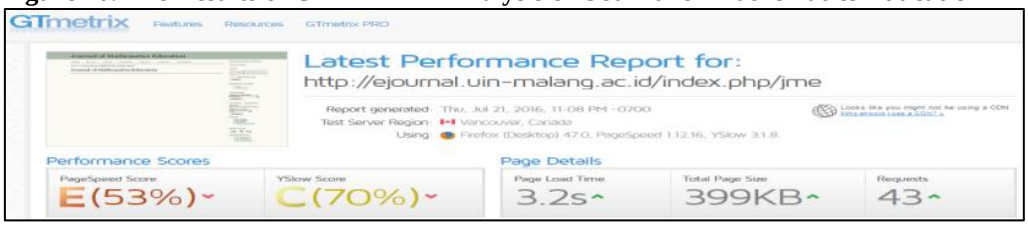


Figure 11. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of Alchemy

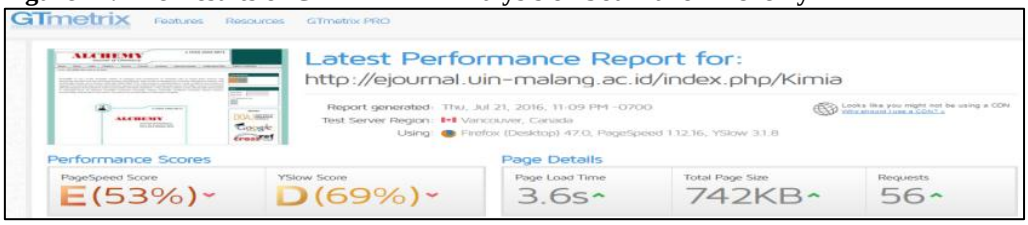


Figure 12. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of Islamic Pharmacy

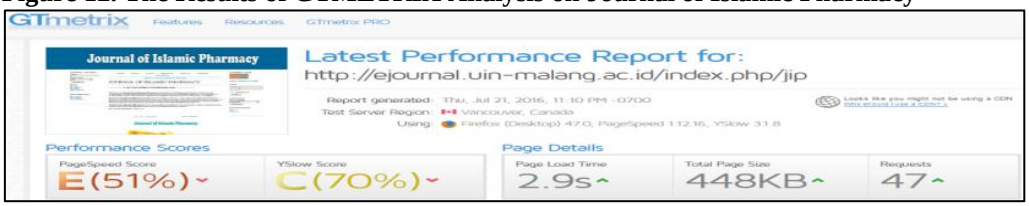


Figure 13. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of Al-Iqtisodhuna

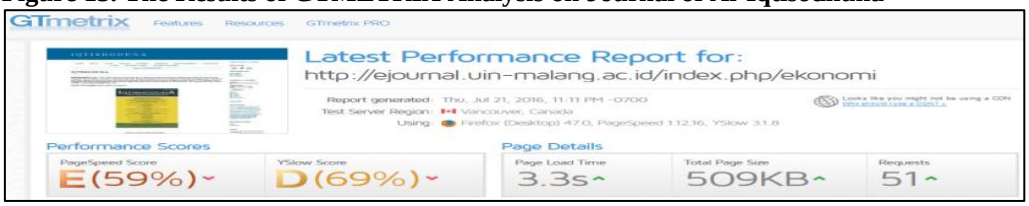


Figure 14. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of El-Muhasaba

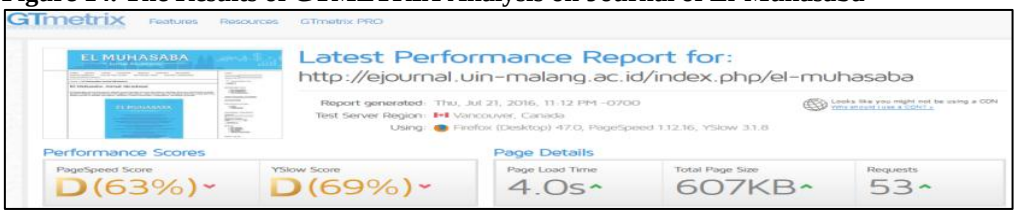


Figure 15. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of de Jure

Figure 16. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of Jurisdicte

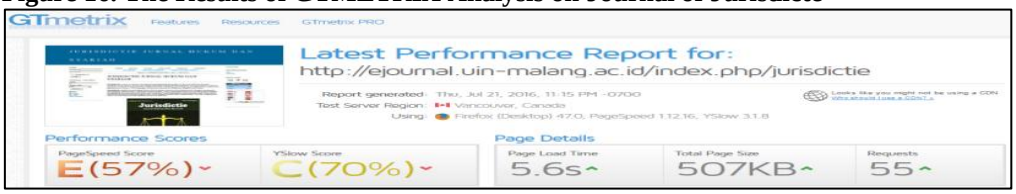


Figure 17. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of Abjadia

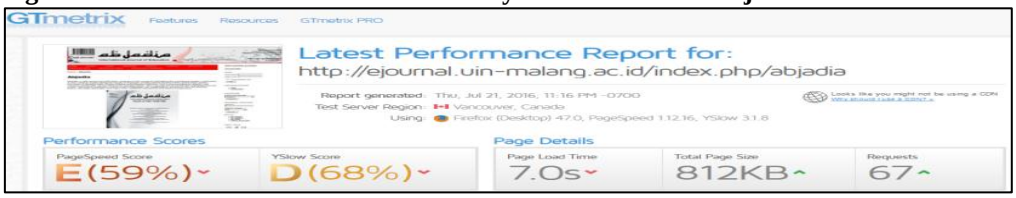


Figure 18. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of PAI

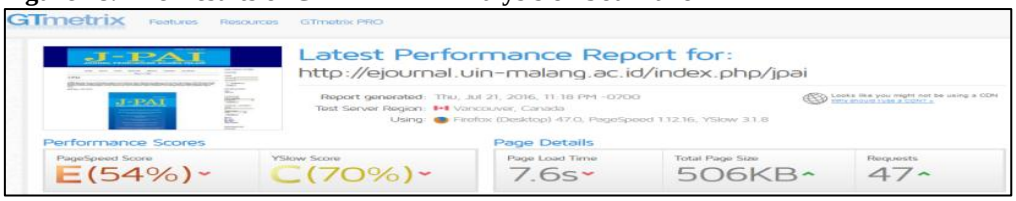


Figure 19. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of MPI

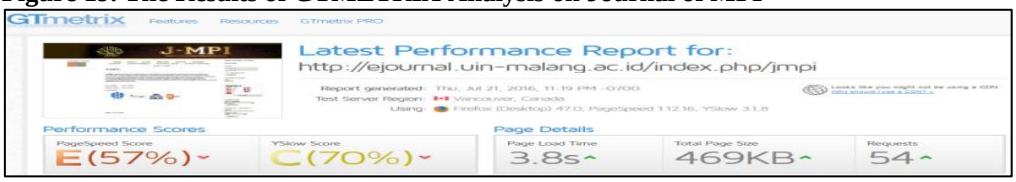


Figure 20. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of PIPS

Figure 21. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of Madrasah

Figure 22. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of El-Hikmah

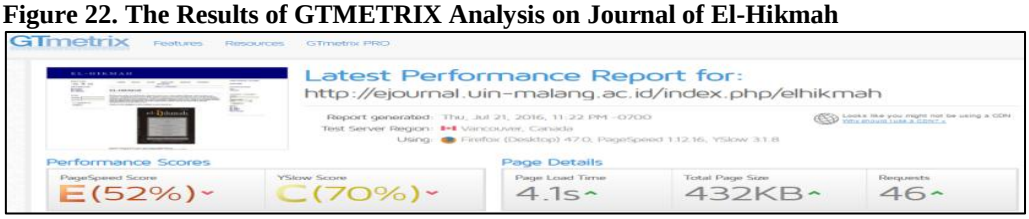


Figure 23. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of Lisaniyat

Figure 24. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of Tamaddun

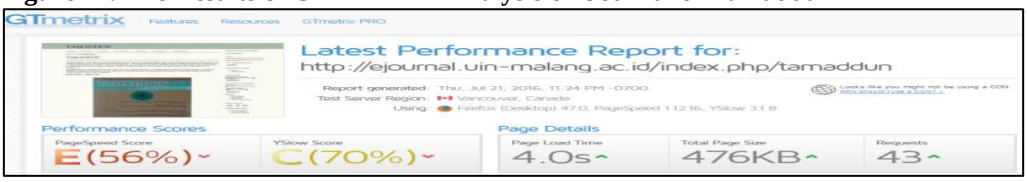


Figure 25. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of Islamic Education

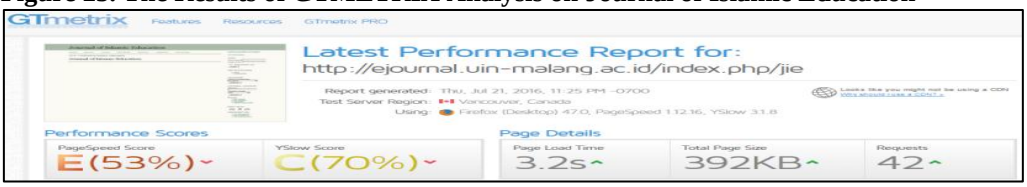


Figure 26. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of Islamic Education Management

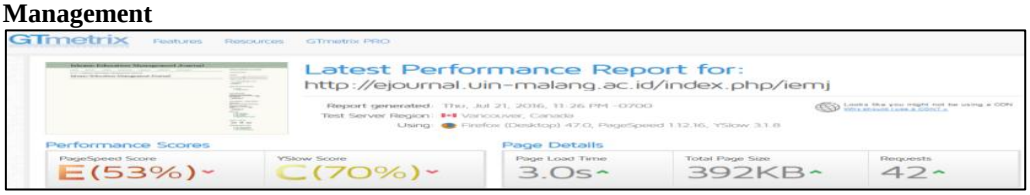


Figure 27. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of PsikoIslamika

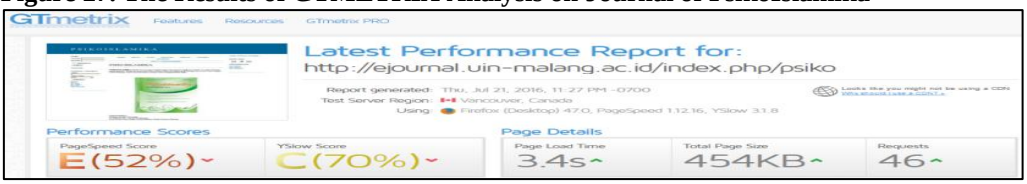


Figure 28. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of Egalita

Figure 29. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of Saintis

Figure 30. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of EL-Qudwah

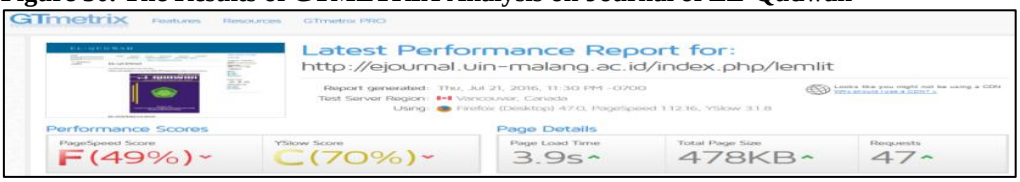


Figure 31. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of El-Dinar

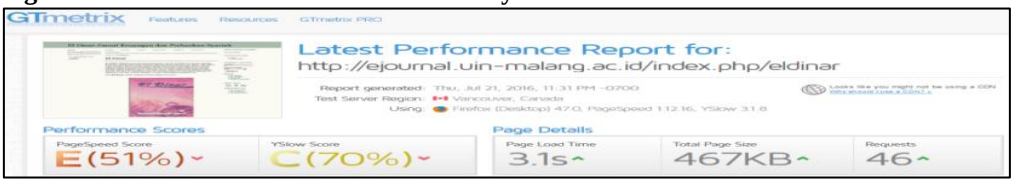
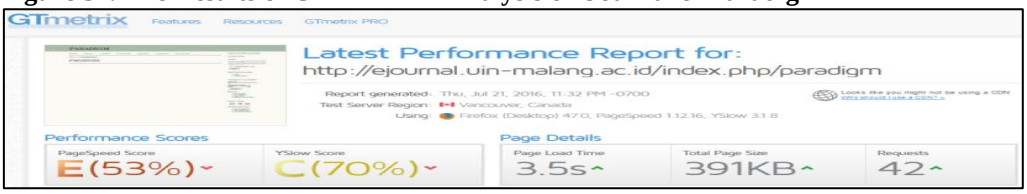


Figure 32. The Results of GTMETRIX Analysis on Journal of Paradigm



The data from the Figures 1 to 32 exemplify that the speed of each website has different rank in which the largest score is 68% that belongs to El-Harakah journal with the Yslow score 67%. In contrast, Lisaniyat gets the lowest performance score 36% with the YSlow 70%. El-harakah can be categorized the highest one since the rank of best performance is 100%. Simply put 68% is close to 100%, rather than score 36% to 100%. The data indicate that each website has its own capability to attract the wider readers to gather information in their journals. The other result of each website's performance is presented at Table 1.

Table 1. The Result of GTMetrix Analysis of Academic Journals in UIN Maliki Malang

No	Names of Journal	Performance Score		Page Details	
		Page Speed Score	Yslow Score	Page Load Time	Total Page Size
1	Jurisdictie	57%	70%	5.6s	507KB
2	JMPI	57%	70%	3.8s	469KB
3	Tamaddun	56%	70%	4.0s	476KB
4	JPAI	54%	70%	7.6s	506KB
5	MADRASAH	54%	70%	5.0s	646KB
6	Mathematics Education	53%	70%	3.2s	399KB
7	JPIPS	53%	70%	3.3s	392KB
8	Islamic Education	53%	70%	3.2s	392KB
9	Islamic Education Management	53%	70%	3.0s	392KB
10	Paradigm	53%	70%	3.5s	391KB
11	El Hikmah	52%	70%	4.1s	432KB

12	Psikoislamika	52%	70%	3.4s	454KB
13	Egalita	52%	70%	3.9s	447KB
14	Saintis	52%	70%	3.7s	418KB
15	Islamic Pharmacy	51%	70%	2.9s	448KB
16	El Dinar	51%	70%	3.1s	467KB
17	El Qudwah	49%	70%	3.9s	478KB
18	Ta'lim Lughah	38%	70%	7.2s	1.00MB
19	Lisaniyat	36%	70%	8.4s	0.97MB
20	El Muhasaba	63%	69%	4.0s	607KB
21	El Hayah	62%	69%	3.2s	558KB
22	Iqtishaduna	59%	69%	3.3s	509KB
23	Neutrino	58%	69%	3.6s	682KB
24	Alchemy	53%	69%	3.6s	742KB
25	Journal of Islamic Architecture	50%	69%	5.3s	1.20MB
26	Cauchy	37%	69%	3.6s	1.71MB
27	Lingua	63%	68%	3.5s	745KB
28	Abjadia	59%	68%	7.0s	812KB
29	Matics	54%	68%	3.8s	891KB
30	El Harakah	68%	67%	4.8s	1.01MB
31	de Jure	66%	67%	5.5s	625KB
32	Ulul Albab	64%	67%	4.7s	762KB

The data unconsciously warn the academics at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang to competitively optimize the performance of academic journal websites for the best accessibility for the local and global readers. When the readers can easily reach the sources of scientific writings they are willing to learn deeply, it means that the providers of website are in the process of trust-building to the readers for the best accessibility service. On the other side, the data of GTMetrix can mainly imply the degree of productivity for each journal publication. When the page load is not fast, it can be assumed that the websites have a lack consistency to upgrade new articles timely or it is due to the status of journals that are newly published. These can be known from the journal of Ta’lim al Lughah which does not comprise any article since its launching, Lisaniyat which has not published again since 2011, JPAI which does not intensively upgrade its content since 2015, and Abjadia as well as Paradigm as the new comer in academic journal of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

In contrary to the productivity difference between one journal to another, the researchers analyze that images or the saved document number can influence the speed of the website. The page load scores of Journal of Islamic Architecture (5.3s), El-Harakah (4.8s), and Ulul Albab (4.7s) are slower than that of Islamic Pharmacy journal (2.9s) in which this pharmacy journal tends to be the latest than those three new journals. Islamic Pharmacy journal also does not frequently publish the articles about pharmacy realm. Although the description of journal and the articles of journal employ English for the language use, Islamic pharmacy portrays its weakness with the PSpeed score 50, YSlow score 70, and page load 2.9s. Here, page load does not affect PSpeed since page load tends to be influenced by the capacity of saved files and the use of images for explaining the articles.

By keeping aware on the collected data about the page load, the researchers conclude that in the part of accessibility, it is better to analyze that on the PageSpeed score since this score is not merely influenced by the amount of memory and the number of graphic or pictures that are uploaded in the website. Therefore, the data on Figures 1-32 and Table 1 can be the monitoring tool for the journal managers, the maintenance of journals and the academics of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang to enhance the accessibility for attracting widely global readers, editors and reviewers around the globe. If GTMetrix or other tools that have similar functions to GTMetrix, they can be maximally used for the optimization of online journal connections.

It can be argued that the internationally recognition on academic journals can be established well. This automatically boosts the internationalization process at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang to engage with other academics that have global professionalism. Conversely, the low performance on the journal website can decrease the number of global readers. Consequently, all factors that influence speed for the academic journal accessibility have to be improved.

B. Credibility on Academic Journals in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang towards Internationalization

Academic journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang which are lead to national and international recognitions are required to meet several requirements, including the timeliness of journal, the diversification of editors and reviewers, indexing, citation, language, citation and the writing of references.

Timeliness of Publication

Among 32 journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, only a few of journals are consistent to publish the academic journals. Some do not frequently publish their journal. In another case, some journals are not used anymore which contain no article or comprise any article but those tend to out of date. In fact, all of the journal providers such as Scopus and Thomson Reuters suggest the journal managers to publish the articles on time because the timeliness schedule is one of the evaluation criteria at journal publication. When evaluated, the dates of sending the articles, the date of editing and reviewing the articles, and the dates of accepting or rejecting the articles are shown. As a result, the dates cannot be manipulated since those are automatically processed by the machines. The data about timeliness of journal publication are elaborated at Table 2.

No	Names	Journal Description	Volumes
1.	**El-HARAKAH** Jurnal Budaya Islam ISSN 1858-4357 E-ISSN 2356-1734	peer-reviewed journal yang terbit dua kali dalam setahun dipublikasikan oleh UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Jurnal El-Harakah terakreditasi berdasarkan Keputusan Dirjen DIKTI No.66b/DIKTI/Kep./2011. El Harakah merupakan wahana komunikasi keilmuan insan akademik dalam kajian Budaya Islam di Indonesia dan Asia Tenggara. Redaksi mengundang	2016 VOL 18, NO 1 (2016) 2015 Volume 17, No 1, No 2 2014 Volume 16, No 1, No 2 2013 Volume 15, No 1, No 2 2012 Volume 14, No 1, No 2 2011

		para akademisi dan pemerhati budaya Islam untuk turut berpartisipasi baik dalam bahasa Indonesia, bahasa Inggris, maupun bahasa Arab.	Volume 13, No 1, No 2 2010 Volume 12, No 1, No 2 2009 Volume 11, No 1, No 2
2.	**Journal of Islamic Architecture (JIA)** p-ISSN:2086-2636 e-ISSN:2356-4644	Journal of Islamic Architecture (JIA) is a scientific publication for widespread research and criticism topics in Islamic architecture studies. JIA is published twice a year in June and December since June 2010 by International Center for Islamic Architecture from the Sunnah (CIAS), Department of Architecture Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia. One volume of JIA is published in two-year calendar. This Journal received and will be reviewed by some expert of Islamic Architecture from several universities in different countries. It publishes articles that cover textual and fieldwork studies with various perspectives of Islamic Architecture including:Architectural design, Mosque architecture, Art and culture, Architectural history, Architectural theory and criticsm, Environmental architecture, Urban Design; Landscape and many more related to islamic architecture	2016 Vol 4, No 1 (2016): Journal of Islamic Architecture 2015 Volume 3, No 1, No 2, No.3, No. 4 2013 Volume 2, No 1, No 2, No.3, No. 4 2011 Volume 1, No.3, No. 4 2010 Volume 1, No 1, No 2,
3.	**ULUL ALBAB** Jurnal Studi Islam ISSN: 1858-4349 E-ISSN: 2442-5249	Ulul Albab adalah jurnal Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang yang terbit sejak tahun 1999. Obyek kajian adalah studi Islam yang meliputi pemikiran Islam, filsafat Islam, Al-Qur'an dan Hadist, sejarah Islam, pendidikan Islam, hukum Islam, tasawuf, dan teologi Islam.	**2016** (VOL 17, NO 1; 2016) **2015** Volume 16, No 1, No 2 **2014** Volume 15, No 1, No 2

		Ulul Albab terbit secara berkala dua kali setahun dan merupakan forum para ilmuwan dan akademisi di bidang studi Islam. Redaksi mengundang para peneliti,para pakar dan akademisi menyumbangkan pemikirannya, baik berupa hasil penelitian normatif ataupun empiris dan sesuai dengan disiplin ilmu yang dimiliki. Naskah yang dikirim harus asli dan belum pernah dipublikasikan di media lain.	
4.	**LiNGUA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa dan Sastra** ISSN :1693-4725 e-ISSN 2442-3823	LiNGUA is a journal of Linguistics and Literature which is published twice a year on June and December by Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang. The journal covers language issues researched in the branches of applied linguistics, such as sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, critical discourse analysis, pragmatics, stylistics, corpus linguistics and others. In the area of literature, it covers literary history, literary theory, literary criticism and others, which may include written texts, movies and other media.	**2016** **Vol 11, No 1 (2016): LiNGUA** **2015** Volume 10, No 1, No 2 **2014** Volume 9, No 1, No 2 **2011** Volume 6, No 1, No 2 **2010** Volume 5, No 1, No 2 **2009** Volume 4, No 1, No 2 **2008** Volume 3, No 1, No 2 **2007** Volume 2, No 1, No 2 **2006** Volume 1, No 1, No 2
5.	**Ta'lim al-Lughah al-Arabiyah** ISSN: 2009-2226	TA'LIM AL LUGHAH AL ARABIYAH adalah jurnal berbahasa Arab yang dikelola oleh Program Khusus Pengembangan Bahasa Arab (PKPBA) di bawah Pusat Pengembangan Bahasa Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Terbit dua kali dalam setahun pada bulan Mei dan Oktober.	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/pkpba
6.	**MATICS**	MATICS is a scientific	**2016**

	Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology ISSN: 1978-161X e-ISSN: 2477-2550	publication for widespread research and criticism topics in Computer Science and Information Technology. The journal is published twice a year, in March and September by Department of Informatics Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia. The journal publishes two regular issues per year in the following areas : Algorithms and Complexity; Architecture and Organization; Computational Science; Discrete Structures; Graphics and Visualization; Human-Computer Interaction; Information Assurance and Security; Information Management; Intelligent Systems; Networking and Communication; Operating Systems; Platform-Based Development; Parallel and Distributed Computing; Programming Languages; Software Development Fundamentals; Software Engineering; Systems Fundamentals; Social Issues and Professional Practice.	Vol 8, No 1 (2016): MATICS 2015 Volume 7, No 1, No 2 2014 Volume 6, No 1, No 2 2013 Volume 5, No 1, No 2 2012 Volume 4, No 5 2011 Volume 4, No 3, No 4 2010 Volume 4, No 1, No 2
7.	**JURNAL NEUTRINO** Jurnal Fisika dan Aplikasinya ISSN 1979-6374 e-ISSN 2460-5999	Jurnal Neutrino is physics journal and its applications (P-ISSN:1979-6374, E-ISSN:2460-5999) dedicated to publishing the good quality research across all aspects of experimental and theoretical applications of physics specialized in physics intrumentation, physics computation, biophysics, medical physics, environmental physics, nuclear physics, geophysics, electronics, optics and renewable	2016 Volume 8, No 2 2015 Volume 8, No 1 2014 Volume 7, No 1, No 2 2013 Volume 6, No 1 Volume 5, No 2 2012 Volume 5, No 1 2011

		energy.	Volume 4, No 1, No 2 2010 Volume 3 , No 1, No 2 2009 Volume 2, No 1, No 2 2008 Volume 1, No 1
8.	**el–Hayah** journal of biology ISSN 2086-0064 e-ISSN 2460-7207	Jurnal el-Hayah (journal of biology) is an open access journal published by Department of Biology, State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia. it publishes peer-reviewed research and review articles of special importance and broad interest in any area of biology, as well as covers the special topic on the relationship between science and religion. This jounal is published twice (March and September) every year and it was indexed by several several reputable indexing services such as: google scholar, Crossreef (DOI), Directory of Open Access Jounals (DOAJ), Morareef, IPI Portal Garuda, Indonesian scintific journal database (ISDJ) etc. Starting from the next edition (March, 2016), all papers published in Jurnal el-Hayah must be written in English. Authors are encouraged to submit the unpublished and original works to this journals.	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/bio
9.	**CAUCHY** Jurnal Matematika Murni Dan Aplikasi ISSN : 2086-0382 ISSN : 2477-3344	CAUCHY is a mathematical journal published twice a year in May and November by the Mathematics Faculty of Science and Technology, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Journal includes research papers, literature studies, analysis, and problem solving in Mathematics (Algebra, Analysis, Statistics, Computing and Applied)	2016 Vol 4, No 2 (2016) 2015 Vol 4, No 1 (2015) Vol 3, No 4 (2015) 2014 Vol 3, No 3 (2014) Vol 3, No 2 (2014): 2013 Vol 3, No 1 (2013) Vol 2, No 4 (2013) 2012 Vol 2, No 3 (2012)

			Vol 2, No 2 (2012) 2011 Vol 2, No 1 (2011) Vol 1, No 4 (2011) 2010 Vol 1, No 3 (2010) Vol 1, No 2 (2010) 2009 Vol 1, No 1 (2009)
10.	**Journal of Mathematics Education** ISSN: xxx-xxx-xxx		http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/jme
11.	**ALCHEMY: Journal of Chemistry** ISSN: 2086-1710 E-ISSN 2460-6871	ALCHEMY is one of the scientific media of colleges and researchers to develope dan to share their science and technology research not only Indonesia but also International. This journal is managed by Chemistry Department, Science and Technology Faculty, since October 2009 with ISSN 2086-1710. This journal is published twice a year, on March and October. In August 2015, Alchemy was renamed to Alchemy: Journal of Chemistry. With changing the name, ALCHEMY: Journal of Chemistry officially changes from printed to online journal with new ISSN 2460-6871. This journal contains some articles with varied topics in chemistry such as physical chemistry, inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, analytical chemistry, natural science, biochemistry, halal product, and marine. The article can be submitted in Indonesia or English.	2015 (Vol. 4, No.2; 10-2015) (Vol.4, No.1; 03-2015) 2014 (Vol.3, No.2; 10-2014) (Vol.3, No.1; 03-2014) 2013 (Vol.2, No.3; 10-2013) (Vol.2 No.2; 03-2013) 2012 (Vol.2 No.1; 10-2012) 2010 (Vol.1 No.2; 03-2010) 2009 (Vol.1 No.1; 10-2009)

12.	**Journal of Islamic Pharmacy (JIP)** E-ISSN: 0000-0000	Journal of Islamic Pharmacy abbreviated J. Islamic Pharm. is an online international journal to promote all fields of Pharmaceutical Sciences like Pharmaceutics, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Medicinal Chemistry, Natural Product Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Biology, Pharmacology, Pharmacognosy, Computational Chemistry & Molecular Modeling/Drug Design etc.	2016
13.	**IQTISHODUNA** Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam ISSN: 1829-524X	jurnal berkala Jurusan Manajemen Fakultas Ekonomi UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang yang terbit dua kali dalam satu tahun, yaitu Januari dan Juli.	2014 VOL 10, NO 1.; 2014) VOL 10, NO 2.; 2014) 2013 VOL 9, NO 2.; 2013) VOL 9, NO 1.; 2013) 2012 (VOL 8 NO 2; 2012) (VOL 8, NO 1; 2012)
14.	**El Muhasaba** Jurnal Akuntansi ISSN: 2086-1249	El Muhasaba:Jurnal Akuntansi adalah jurnal berkala Jurusan Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang yang terbit dua kali dalam satu tahun, yaitu Januari dan Juli. Bidang keilmuan yang diterima dalam jurnal ini adalah Akuntansi, Auditing, Sistem Informasi, Perpajakan, Akuntansi Syariah	2014 Vol 5, No 2: Juli 2014 Vol 5, No 1: Januari 2014 2013 Vol 4, No 2: Juli 2013 Vol 4, No 1: Januari 2013 2013 2012 Vol 3, No 2: Juli 2012 Vol 3, No 1: Januari 2012 2011 Vol 2, No 2: Juli 2011 Vol 2, No 1: Januari 2011 2010 Vol 1, No 2: Juli 2010 Vol 1, No 1: Januari 2010
15.	**Journal de Jure**	De Jure adalah jurnal yang memuat artikel di bidang hukum keluarga dalam berbagai	2015 Vol 7, No 2 (2015): Vol 7, No 1 (2015):

	ISSN: 2085-1618	aspeknya, dari hasil penelitian dan hasil pemikiran. de Jure terbit dua kali dalam setahun pada bulan Juni dan Desember sejak tahun 2009 (versi cetak). Sebagai media publikasi dan sarana komunikasi ilmiah bagi para peminat dan pakar dalam bidang perkawinan, kewarisan, hibah, wasiat, wakaf, sedekah, atau mediasi redaksi de Jure menerima naskah yang belum pernah dipublikasikan di media lain	2014 Vol 6, No 2 (2014 Vol 6, No 1 (2014) 2013 Vol 5, No 2 (2013): Vol 5, No 1 (2013): 2012 Vol 4, No 2 (2012): Vol 4, No 1 (2012): 2011 Vol 3, No 2 (2011): Vol 3, No 1 (2011): 2010 Vol 2, No 2 (2010): Vol 2, No 1 (2010): 2009 Vol 1, No 2 (2009): Vol 1, No 1 (2009):
16.	**JURISDICTIE** Jurnal Hukum dan Syariah ISSN: 2086-7549	Jurisdictie is peer-reviewed national journal published biannually by the Law of Bisnis Syariah Program, State Islamic University (UIN) of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The journal puts emphasis on aspects related to economic law and business law in Islamic perspective in an Indonesian context and globalisation context. The languages used in this journal are Indonesia, English and Arabic. Jurisdictie adalah jurnal dengan obyek kajian hukum ekonomi dan hukum bisnis dengan pendekatan dan integrasi hukum Islam. Jurisdictie terbit setahun 2 kali, yaitu pada bulan Juni dan Desember. Redaksi mengundang para peneliti,para pakar dan akademisi menyumbangkan pemikirannya, baik berupa hasil penelitian normatif ataupun empiris dan sesuai dengan disiplin ilmu yang dimiliki. Naskah yang dikirim harus asli dan belum pernah dipublikasikan di media lain	(VOL 3, NO 1; 06-2012) 2012 (VOL 3, NO 1; 06-2012) 2011 (VOL 2, NO 2; 12-2011) (VOL 2 NO 1; 06-2011) 2010 (VOL 1 NO 2; 12-2010) (VOL 1 NO 1; 2010)

17.	**ABJADIA** International Journal of Education E-ISSN: 2443-0587	Abjadia, a referred journal publication centered on the research highlighting the educational studies, particularly in Asia contexts legally belongs to Faculty of Tarbiyah and Educational Studies (FITK) of the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang (UIN Malang) Indonesia. This e-journal publishes articles, and research reports with various dimensions and approaches. This e-journal will be periodically published twice per a year. The subject comprises various areas of language, art, mathematics, economics, law, psychology, history, theology, philosophy and many more related to educational and Islamic perspectives	2016 ABJADIA (VO 1 NO 2. JANUARI-JUNI, 2016)
18.	**J-PAI** Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam ISSN: 2355-8237	J-PAI adalah jurnal jurusan Pendidikan Agama Islam Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, sebagai wahana komunikasi insan akademik dalam bidang pendidikan agama Islam. Redaksi mengundang para pakar dan akademisi untuk menyumbangkan naskah, baik berupa hasil penelitian, kajian mendalam, sesuai dengan disiplin ilmu pendidikan agama Islam.	2015 J-PAI (VOL 1 NO2. JANUARI - JUNI, 2015) 2014 JPAI (VOL 1 NO 1. JULI-DESEMBER 2014)
19.	**J-MPI** Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam ISSN: 2477-4987 EISSN: 2477-6467	J-MPI adalah jurnal Jurusan Manajemen Pendidikan Islam Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, terbit berkala enam bulan sekali (semester), sebagai wahana komunikasi insan akademik dalam bidang manajemen, organisasi pendidikan dan kepemimpinan pendidikan Islam. Redaksi	VOL 1, NO 1 (2016) VOL. I NO. 1 JANUARI - JUNI 2016

		mengundang para pakar dan akademisi untuk menyumbangkan naskah, baik berupa hasil penelitian, kajian mendalam, sesuai dengan disiplin manajemen pendidikan Islam. Naskah yang diajukan adalah naskah asli (tidak plagiat) dan belum pernah dipublikasikan di media lain.	
20.	**J-PIPS** Jurusan Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial	J-PIPS adalah jurnal Jurusan Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, sebagai wahana komunikasi insan akademik dalam bidang pendidikan ilmu pengetahuan sosial. Redaksi mengundang para pakar dan akademisi untuk menyumbangkan naskah, baik berupa hasil penelitian, kajian mendalam, sesuai dengan disiplin pendidikan ilmu pengetahuan sosial.	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/jpips
21.	**MADRASAH** Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Dasar ISSN: 1979-5599	**Madrasah**, **Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Dasar** which is managed by Department of Islamic Elementary Teacher Education in Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teaching Training of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang is media for accentuating the academics to highlight and share their intellectual perspectives on elementary learning and education in the form of original academic research.	2015 (VOL VII NO 2, JANUARI - JUNI 2015) 2014 (VOL VI NO 2, JAN-JUN 2014) (VOL VII NO 1, JUL - DEC 2014) 2013 (VOL V NO 1, JAN-JUN 2013) (VOL VI NO 1, JUL - DEC 2013) 2012 (VOL V, NO 1; 07- 2012) (VOL IV, NO II; 01-2012) 2011 (VOL. IV NO. 1; 07-2011) (VOL. III NO. 2; 01-2011) 2010 (VOL. III NO. 1; 07-2010)

			(VOL. II NO. 2; 01-2010) 2009 (VOL. II NO. 1; 07-2009) (VOL. I NO. 2; 01-2009) 2008 (VOL. I, NO. 1; 07-2008)
22.	**EL-HIKMAH** Jurnal Kependidikan dan Keagamaan ISSN: **1693-1499**	El-Hikmah adalah Jurnal Fakultas Tarbiyah Universitas Islam Negeri Malang, terbit berkala satu semester sekali (bulan Januari dan Juli), sebagai wahana komunikasi keilmuan insan akademik dalam bidang kependidikan dan keagamaan	2012 (VOL X, NO 1; 07-2012) (VOL IX, NO 2; 01-2012) 2011 (VOL IX, NO 1; 06-2011) (VOL VIII, NO 2; 01-2011)
23.	**LISANIYAT** Jurnal Bahasa Al-Quran dan Pembelajarannya ISSN: 2086-5422	Lisaniyat, Jurnal Studi Bahasa Arab, adalah jurnal yang diterbitkan oleh Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Arab PPs UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.	2011 (VOL 2, NO 2; 2011) 2010 (VOL 1, NO 1; 2010)
24.	**TAMADDUN** Jurnal al Ahwal al Syahsiyah **ISSN : 20871732**	TAMADDUN is scholarly journal publishing fresh and original thoughts and researches pertaining to the studies of Islamic family law (al-ahwal al-shakhshiyyah), Islamic Economy and other areas related to Islamic studies. It is a media for Muslim scholars whose objectives are to share and discuss their opinions, thoughts and researches to each others and to make Islamic values and teachings become parts of the solutions for contemporary problems.	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/tamaddun
25.	**Journal of Islamic Education**		http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/jie

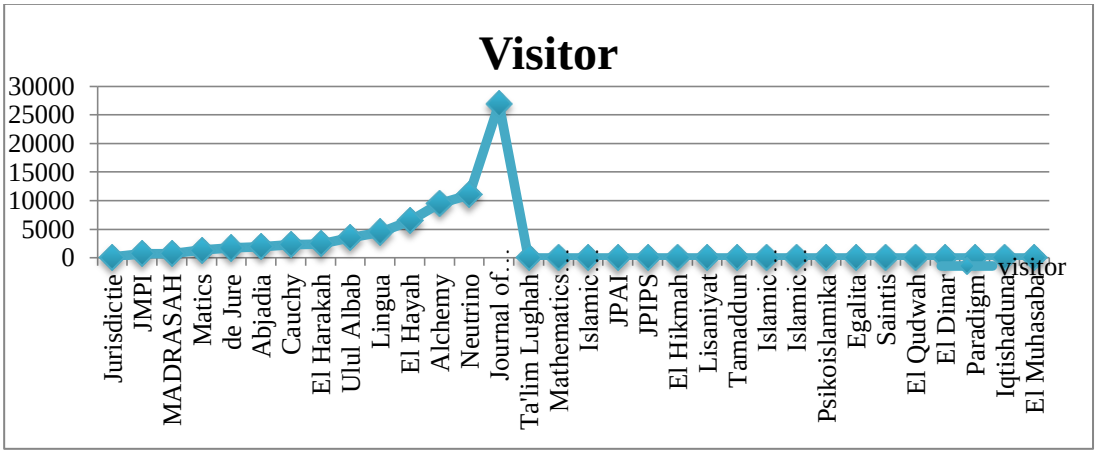
26.	**Islamic Education Management Journa**		http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/iemj
27.	**PSIKOISLAMIKA** Jurnal Psikologi Islam ISSN : 1829-5703	PSIKOISLAMIKA adalah jurnal yang mengkhususkan diri untuk mengkaji masalah-masalah psikologi dan keislaman. Terbit pertama kali bulan Januari 2004 oleh Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Malang. Terbit dua kali dalam setahun: bulan Januari dan Juli	2011 (VOL. 8, NO. 2; 2011) (VOL. 8, NO. 1; 2011) 2008 (VOL. 5, NO.2; 2008) 2005 (VOL. 2, NO.2; 2005) 2004 (VOL. 1, NO.1; 2004)
28.	**EGALITA** Jurnal Kesetaraan dan Keadilan Gender ISSN: 1907-3641	EGALITA merupakan Jurnal Kesetaraan dan Keadilan Gender yang menyajikan sejumlah hasil penelitian, pemahaman dan perenungan mendalam tentang problematika gender, baik dalam bangunan intelektual maupun konstruksi sosial yang ada pada masyarakat.	2012 (Vol 7, No 1; 2012) 2011 (Vol 6, No 1; 2011) 2010 (Vol 5, No 2; 2010) 2009 (Vol 4, No 2; 2009) (Vol 4, No 1; 2009) 2008 (Vol 3, No 2; 2008) (Vol 3, No 1; 2008) 2007 (Vol 2, No 2; 2007) (Vol 2, No 1; 2007) 2006 (Vol 1, No 2; 2006) (Vol 1, No 1; 2006)
29.	**SAINSTIS** Jurnal Integrasi Sains dan Islam ISSN: 2089-0699	Jurnal saintis merupakan jurnal integrasi Islam dan Sains yang mengkaji multidisiplin ilmu sains yang mencakup kajian riset dan teknologi di bidang Fisika, Kimia, Biologi, Farmasi dan Kedokteran. Secara khusus menaruh perhatian pada pokok-pokok persoalan tentang perkembangan ilmu dan terapannya dalam pembangunan.	2012 (VOL 1, NO 2; 2012) 2011 (VOL 1, NO 1; 2011)
30.	**El-QUDWAH** Jurnal Penelitian Integrasi Sains dan	Jurnal Penelitian Integrasi Sains dan Islam, terbitan Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada	2014 EL-QUDWAH (10-2014) EL-QUDWAH (04-2014)

	Islam ISSN: 1907-3283	Masyarakat (LP2M)	2013 EL-QUDWAH (10-2013) EL-QUDWAH (04-2013) 2011 EL-QUDWAH (04-2011) 2010 EL-QUDWAH (10-2010) EL-QUDWAH (04-2010) 2008 EL-QUDWAH (04-2008) 2007 EL-QUDWAH (10-2007) EL-QUDWAH (04-2007) 2006 EL-QUDWAH (10-2006) EL-QUDWAH (04-2006)
31.	**EL DINAR** Jurnal Keuangan dan Perbankan Syariah ISSN: 233502797	EL DINAR adalah jurnal berkala Jurusan D3 dan S1 Perbankan Syariah Fakultas Ekonomi UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang yang terbit dua kali dalam satu tahun, yaitu Januari dan Juli.	2015 Vol 3, No 2 (2015): El Dinar Vol 3, No 1 (2015): El Dinar 2014 Vol 2, No 2 (2014): El Dinar Vol 2, No 1 (2014): El Dinar 2013 Vol 1, No 02 (2013): El Dinar Vol 1, No 01 (2013): El Dinar
32.	**Paradigm**		http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/paradigm

The Number of Visitors at Academic Journal of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

There are a various number of countries and visitors who have visited academic journal website of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The data of visitors and countries are presented at Figure 33 and Figure 34.

Figure 33. The Visitor Data of Academic Journal Visitor at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang



The highest total number of visitor is obtained by Journal of Islamic Architecture, accumulating almost 30000 visitors from 46 countries across the world. It is then followed by Neutrino, Alchemy and El Hayah journals that are classified by journal of natural sciences. Neutrino is a physics journal, Alchemy focuses on chemistry and El Hayah concentrates on biology. Those three natural science journals are then followed by social science journals like Lingua which centers on language, linguistics and literature and a journal of Islamic culture and history, namely Ulul Albab. From those journals, the visitors from Indonesia take a highest rank. This can be caused by the language that is employed in each journal. Most of journals use Indonesian and the journals are published by Indonesian, so the Indonesian visitors are in the first rank.

Additionally, other journals employ Indonesian-English language for their journal descriptions and contents, so the second highest visitors are mostly from United State of America. The small number of the journal is written in

Arabic language, so the visitors from Emirate Arabic are at the least point. When it is true, language can influence the total number of visitor at each journal website. The data can be analyzed at Table 3 and Figure 34.

Figure 34. The Data of Academic Journal Visitor at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

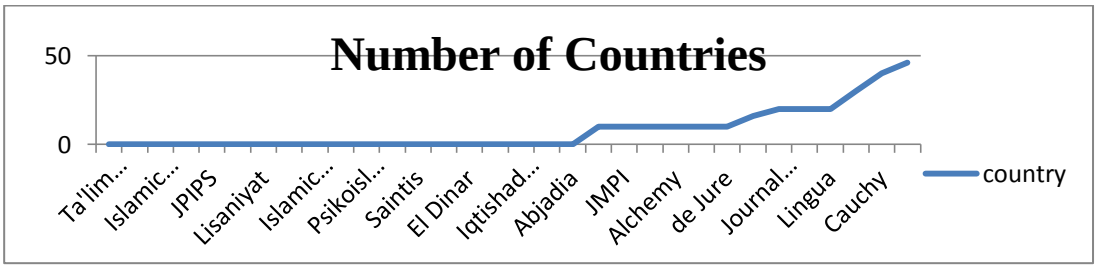
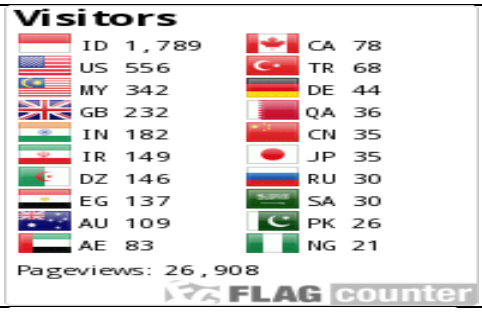
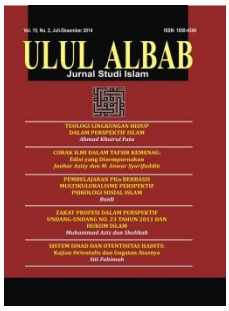
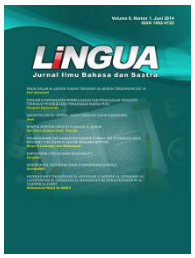
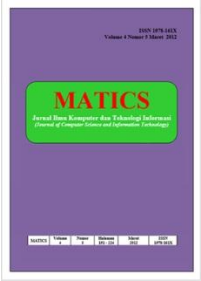
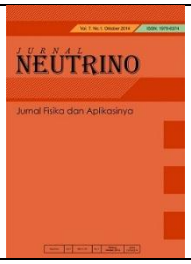
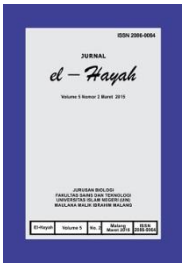
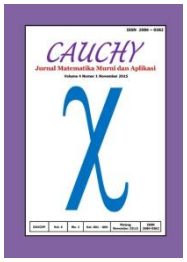
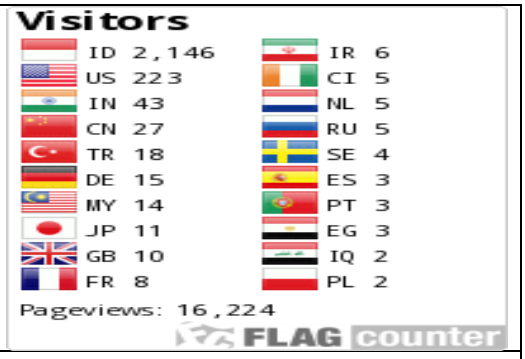
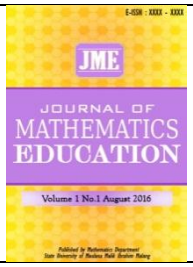
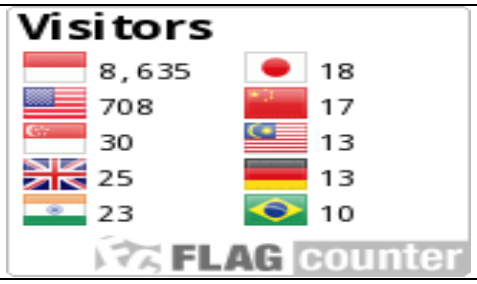
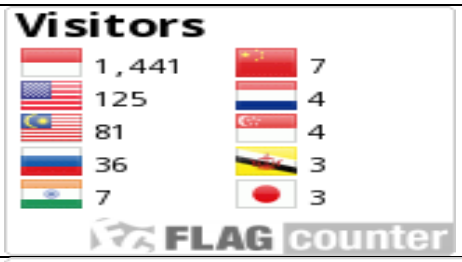
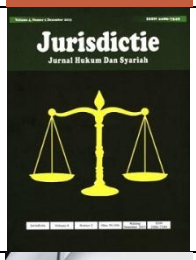
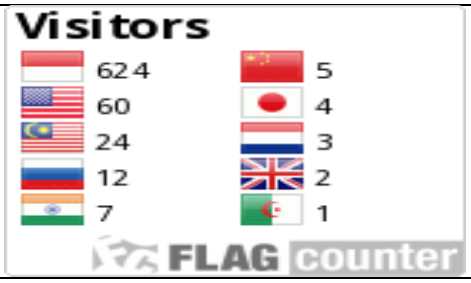


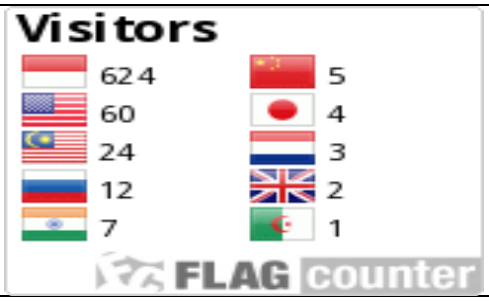
Table 3. The Visitors of Academic Journal Visitor at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

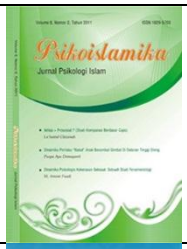
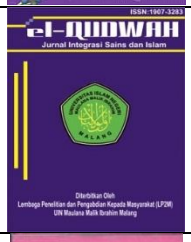
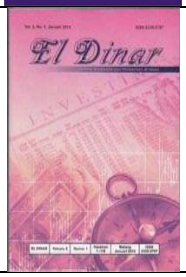
No	Logo	VISITOR
1.	El Harakah	
2.		
3.		

4.		
5.		No visitor
6.		
7.		No visitor
8.		

9.		
10.		No visitor
11.		
12.		No visitor
13.		No visitor
14.		No visitor

15.			
16.			
17.			No visitor
18.			
19.			
20.			No visitor

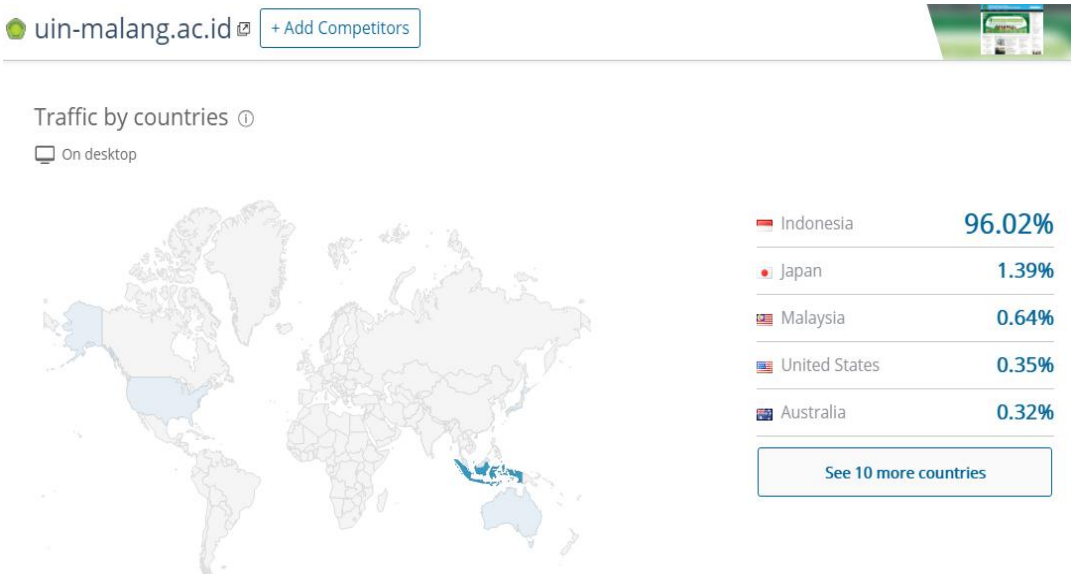
21.		
22.		No visitor
23.		No visitor
24.		No visitor
25.		No visitor
26.		No visitor

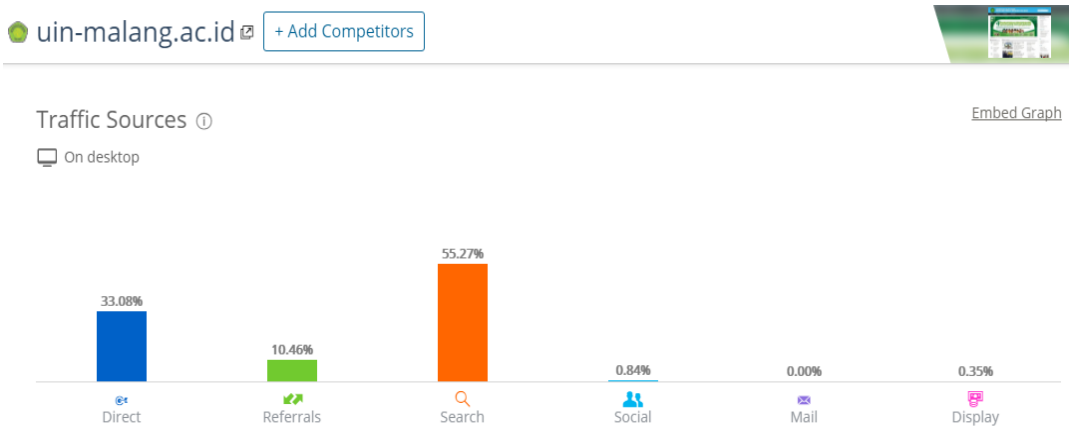
27.		No visitor
28.		No visitor
29.		No visitor
30.		No visitor
31.		No visitor
32.	No Image	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/paradigm

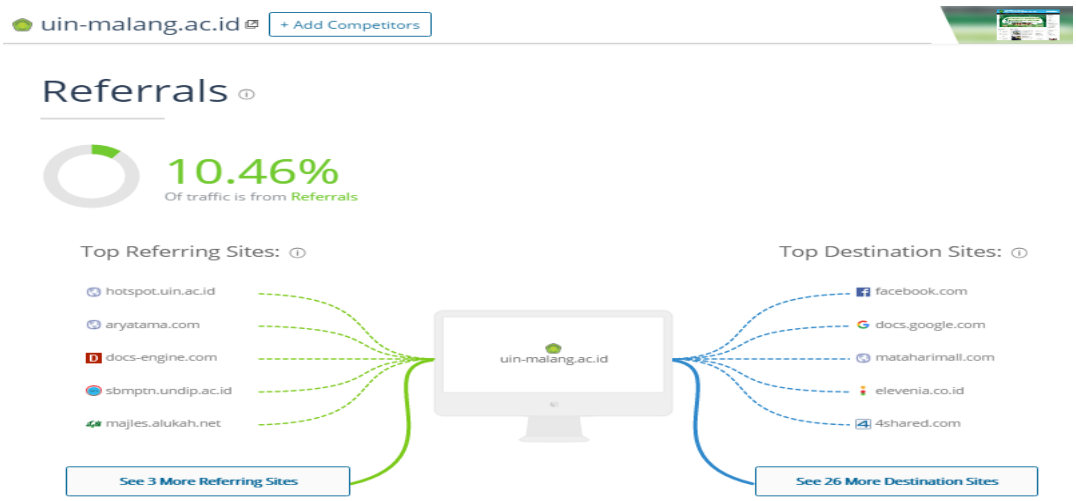
After analyzed by GTMetrix, the researchers tried to investigate the visitors of journal websites through two analyzing tool of journal performance like ALEXA, THAT Web, SIMILAR Web and STATSHOW. The results of those tools support the result of GTMetrix indicating that most of visitors come from Indonesia. The data are presented at Figure 35, Figure 36, Figure 37 and Figure 38.

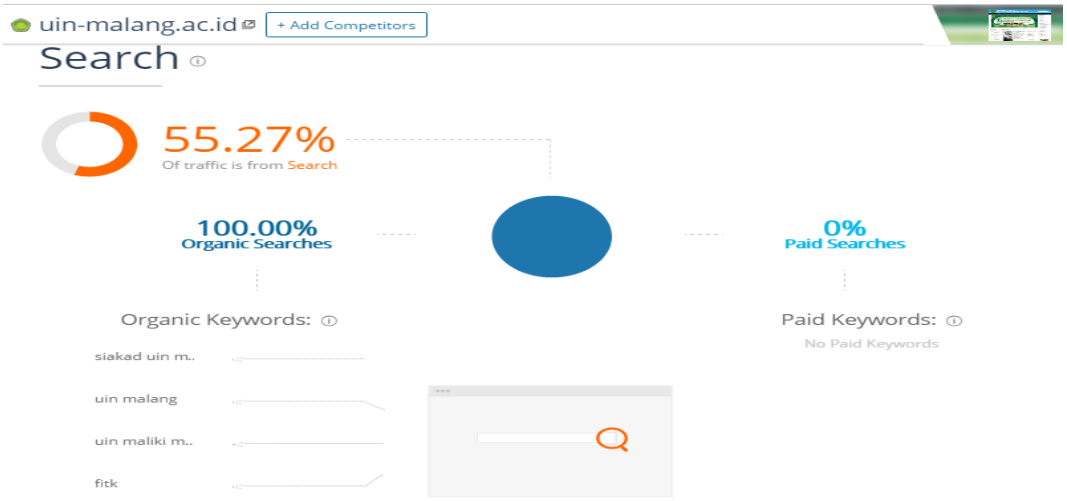
Figure 35. The data of uin-malang.ac.id Visitor by ALEXA

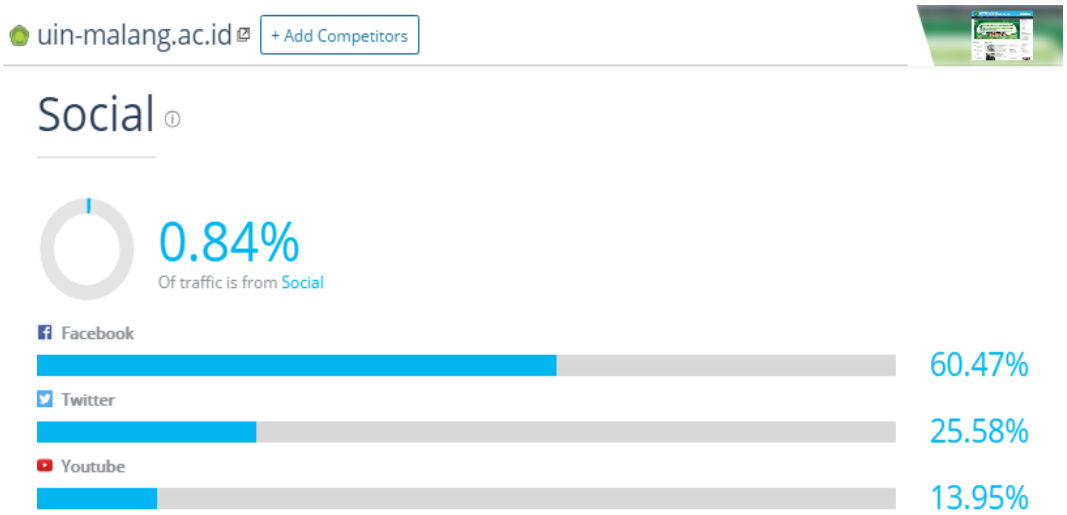
Figure 36. The data of uin-malang.ac.id Visitor by SIMILAR Web


uin-malang.ac.id
+ Add Competitors
Traffic by countries
On desktop
Indonesia 96.02%
Japan 1.39%
Malaysia 0.64%
United States 0.35%
Australia 0.32%
See 10 more countries


uin-malang.ac.id
+ Add Competitors
Traffic Sources
Embed Graph
On desktop
33.08%
10.46%
55.27%
0.84%
0.00%
0.35%
Direct
Referrals
Search
Social
Mail
Display


uin-malang.ac.id
+ Add Competitors
Referrals
10.46%
Of traffic is from Referrals
Top Referring Sites:
hotspot.uin.ac.id
aryatama.com
docs-engine.com
sbmptn.undip.ac.id
majles.alukah.net
See 3 More Referring Sites
uin-malang.ac.id
Top Destination Sites:
facebook.com
docs.google.com
mataharimall.com
elevenia.co.id
4shared.com
See 26 More Destination Sites


uin-malang.ac.id
+ Add Competitors
Search
55.27%
Of traffic is from Search
100.00%
Organic Searches
0%
Paid Searches
Organic Keywords:
Paid Keywords:
No Paid Keywords
siakad uin m..
uin malang
uin maliki m..
fitk


uin-malang.ac.id
+ Add Competitors
Social
0.84%
Of traffic is from Social
Facebook
60.47%
Twitter
25.58%
Youtube
13.95%

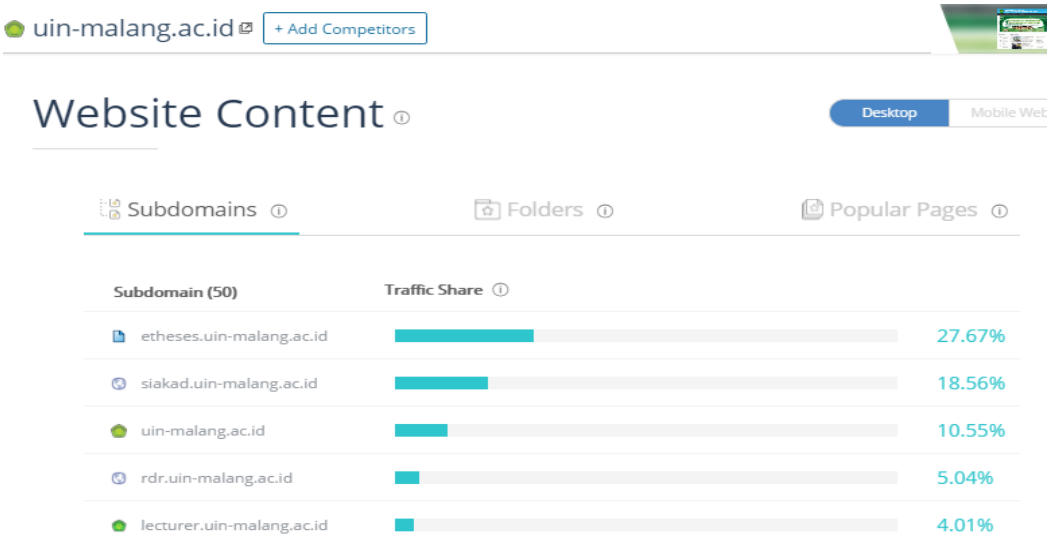
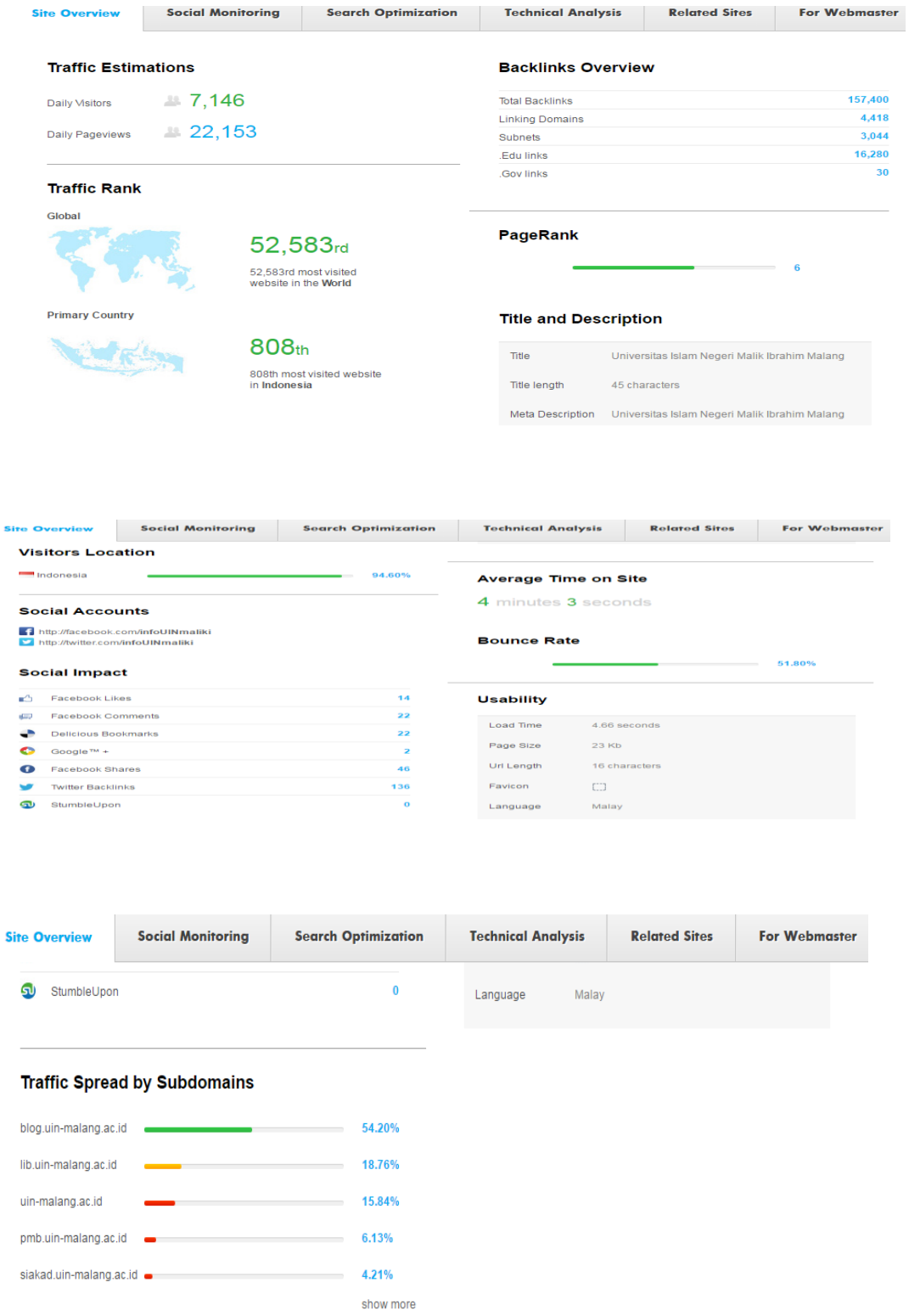

uin-malang.ac.id
+ Add Competitors
Website Content
Desktop
Mobile Web
Subdomains
Folders
Popular Pages
Subdomain (50)
Traffic Share
etheses.uin-malang.ac.id
27.67%
siakad.uin-malang.ac.id
18.56%
uin-malang.ac.id
10.55%
rdr.uin-malang.ac.id
5.04%
lecturer.uin-malang.ac.id
4.01%

Figure 37. The Data of uin-malang.ac.id Visitor by THAT Web



Site Overview | Social Monitoring | Search Optimization

Social Accounts

http://facebook.com/infoUINmaliki
http://twitter.com/infoUINmaliki

Social Impact

Facebook Likes	14
Facebook Comments	22
Delicious Bookmarks	22
Google™ +	2
Facebook Shares	46
Twitter Backlinks	136
StumbleUpon	0

Site Overview | Social Monitoring | Search Optimization | Technical Analysis | Related Sites | For Webmaster

Meta Content

Title	Universitas Islam Negeri Malik Ibrahim Malang show history
Title length	45 characters
Meta Description	Universitas Islam Negeri Malik Ibrahim Malang show history

Headings

H1	H2	H3	H4	H5
0	9	16	0	0

Images

Total Images	13
Without Alt or Title	2

PageRank

6

Backlinks Count

Total Backlinks	157,400
Linking Domains	4,418
Subnets	3,044
.Edu links	16,280
.Gov links	30

Top Linking Sites

blogger.com	http://blogger.com/comment.g?blogID=87788...
tumblr.com	http://tumblr.com/tagged/free hosting
wordpress.org	http://id.forums.wordpress.org/topic/blog-nya-...
kaskus.co.id	http://archive.kaskus.co.id/thread/3874805
detik.com	http://forum.detik.com/27-fakta-tentang-adolf-h...

Site Overview | Social Monitoring | Search Optimization | Technical Analysis | Related Sites | For Webmaster

Total Images	13
Without Alt or Title	2

Indexed Pages

Bing	13,500

Basics

Robots.txt	Yes
XML sitemap urls	Yes
WWW resolve	No
IP canonicalization	No
Frames	No

kaskus.co.id	http://archive.kaskus.co.id/thread/3874805
detik.com	http://forum.detik.com/27-fakta-tentang-adolf-h...

Referring TLDs

com	67.55%
org	4.67%
net	4.59%
id	2.44%
info	1.71%

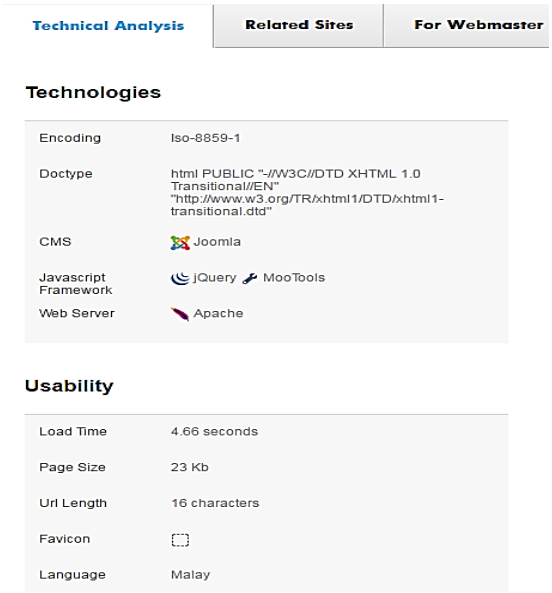
show more

On-Site Links

Links Count 98

Link Juice Flow

Links Internal 70% External 30%



Technical Analysis | Related Sites | For Webmaster

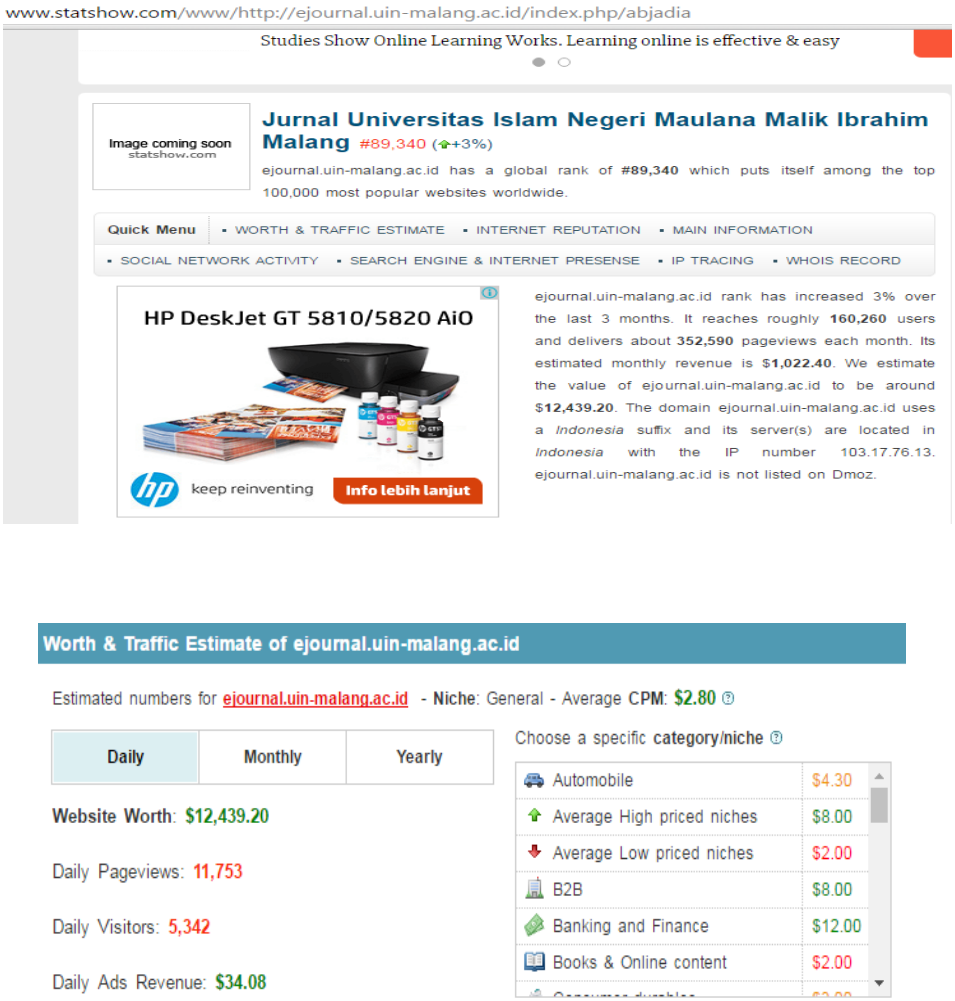
Technologies

Encoding	Iso-8859-1
Doctype	html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd"
CMS	Joomla
Javascript Framework	jQuery MooTools
Web Server	Apache

Usability

Load Time	4.66 seconds
Page Size	23 Kb
Url Length	16 characters
Favicon	
Language	Malay

Figure 38. The data of uin-malang.ac.id Visitor by STAT SHOW



www.statshow.com/www/http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/abjadia

Studies Show Online Learning Works. Learning online is effective & easy

Image coming soon statshow.com

Jurnal Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang #89,340 (+3%)

ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id has a global rank of **#89,340** which puts itself among the top 100,000 most popular websites worldwide.

Quick Menu • WORTH & TRAFFIC ESTIMATE • INTERNET REPUTATION • MAIN INFORMATION • SOCIAL NETWORK ACTIVITY • SEARCH ENGINE & INTERNET PRESENSE • IP TRACING • WHOIS RECORD

HP DeskJet GT 5810/5820 AiO

keep reinventing Info lebih lanjut

ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id rank has increased 3% over the last 3 months. It reaches roughly **160,260** users and delivers about **352,590** pageviews each month. Its estimated monthly revenue is **$1,022.40**. We estimate the value of ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id to be around **$12,439.20**. The domain ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id uses a *Indonesia* suffix and its server(s) are located in *Indonesia* with the IP number 103.17.76.13. ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id is not listed on Dmoz.

Worth & Traffic Estimate of ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id

Estimated numbers for ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id - **Niche**: General - Average **CPM**: **$2.80**

Daily | Monthly | Yearly

Website Worth: **$12,439.20**

Daily Pageviews: **11,753**

Daily Visitors: **5,342**

Daily Ads Revenue: **$34.08**

Choose a specific **category/niche**

Automobile	$4.30
Average High priced niches	$8.00
Average Low priced niches	$2.00
B2B	$8.00
Banking and Finance	$12.00
Books & Online content	$2.00

Main Information of ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id

Information of **ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id**

Alexa Rank:	89,340 (+3% over the last 3 months)
Quantcast Rank:	Not ranked/Not available
Google Pagerank:	Not ranked/Not available
IP Address:	103.17.76.13 - IP Tracing
Site Age:	Not available.
Created:	Not available.
Expires:	Not available.
Updated:	Not available.
Owner:	Unknown
ICANN Registrar:	Not available
Hosted in:	Unknown Region
Domain Suffix:	Indonesia

DNS Records of ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id

Host	Type	TTL	Extra
ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id	A	3586	**IP:** 103.17.76.13

Name Servers of ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id

ns1.uin-malang.ac.id

ns2.uin-malang.ac.id

Header Info of ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id

ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id is using **nginx** as server.

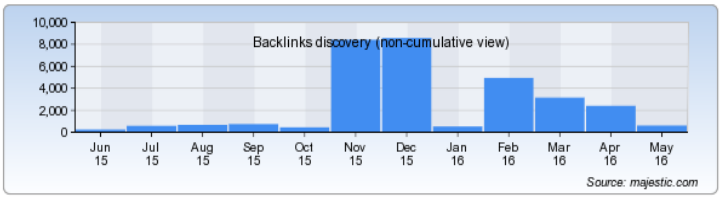
Header	HTTP1.1 200 OK
Content-Type	textxml
Date	Sat, 23 Jul 2016 003048 GMT
Server	nginx
Content-Length	517
Connection	keep-alive

Statistical Graphics of ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id

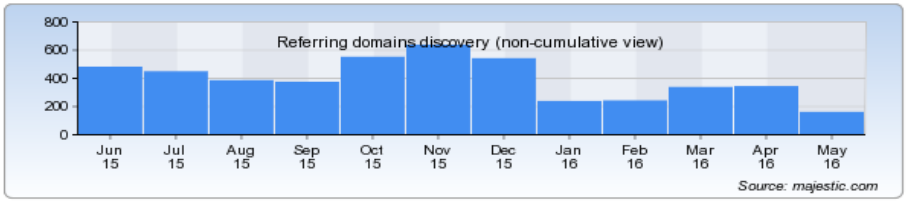
Select an option below to analyse several graphic statistics.

Traffic Rank | Reach | Pageviews | Pageviews/User | Bounce % | Time on Site | Search %

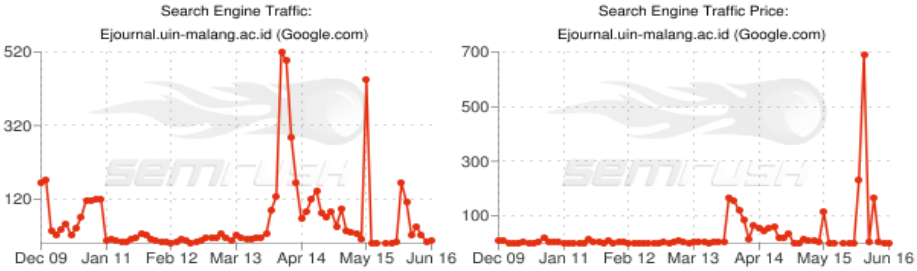
Backlink History Chart of ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id.



Reffering Domains History Chart of ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id.

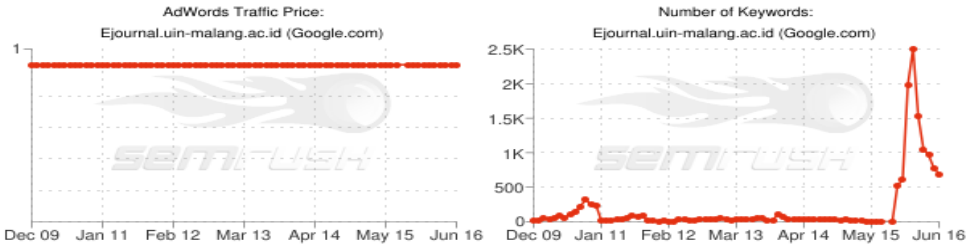


Search Engine traffic volume and price of ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id.



Paid traffic estimate and Number of keywords ranking to ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id.

Paid traffic estimate and Number of keywords ranking to ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id.



Courtesy of SemRush.com

Social Network Activity of ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id

Social network presense plays an important role for websites just like backlinks, a website that has a strong social presense is more likely to convert traffic into profit/sales.

Facebook Likes:	13
Facebook Comments:	0
Facebook Shares:	6
Twitter:	

IP Tracing of ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id

ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id is hosted by **Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahin (UI** in Merjosari, East Java.

Country:	Indonesia
City:	Merjosari
Region:	East Java
Latitude:	-7.9511098861694
Longitude:	112.60900115967
ASNum:	AS131781 Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahin (UIN Maliki)
ISP:	Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahin (UI
Organization:	Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahin (UI

C. The Diversification of Editor and Reviewer at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Journals

The multi-demography-editors and reviewers are necessary to critically analyze and provide corrective feedback for the improvement of research articles that have been sent to the academic journals of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The more diverse editors and reviewers that are engaged in articles' selections, the more global the journal senses. It is because the editors and reviewers from various backgrounds tend to be objective in valuing and evaluating the research contents. They are not bound by a certain culture which can easily consider a research article acceptable and qualified to be published without any serious process of editing or reviewing. The data of diversification of editor and reviewer at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang are elaborated at Figure 39.

Figure 39. The Data of Diversification of Editor and Reviewer at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

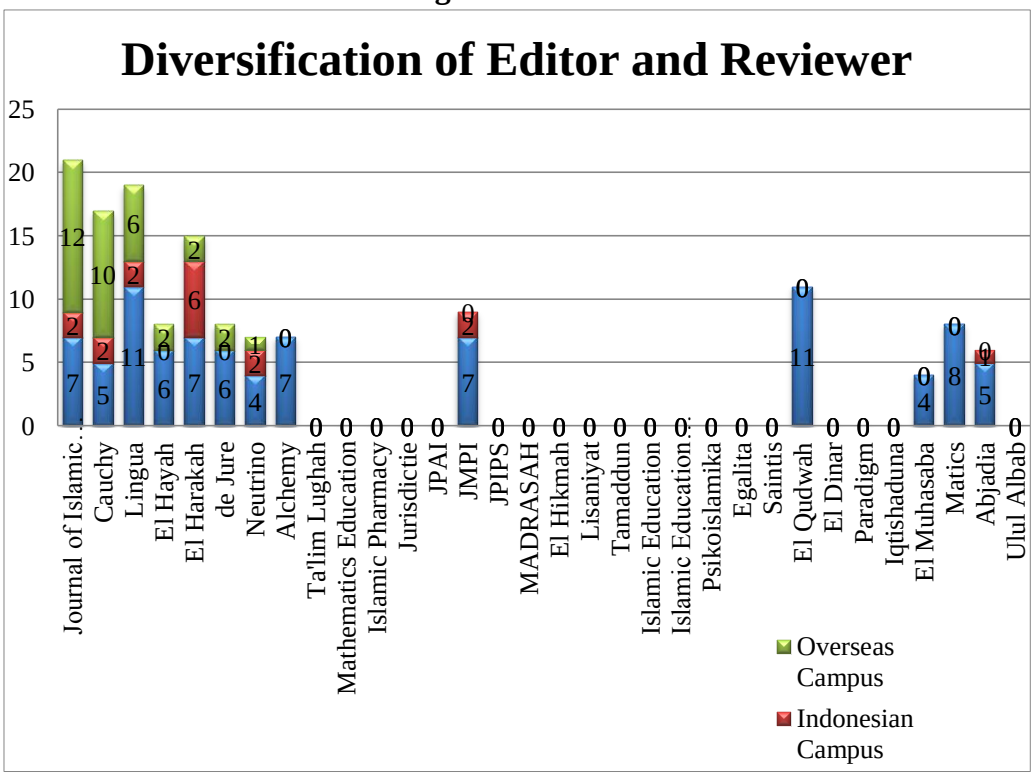


Figure 35 illustrates the quantity of editors and reviewers who actively give the writers their valuable comments or feedback. It can be seen that the editors and reviewers from UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang are much wider than those from overseas colleges and other Indonesian higher education institutions either Islamic-based or not. We can see the comparison in which 88 editors and reviewers are from UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, overseas campus is around 35 people and 17 editors and reviewers are from national colleges either with the background of Islamic Higher Education or not. Those 140 editors and reviewers just represent 14 journals. Other journals do not have the editors and reviewers for determining the research integrity.

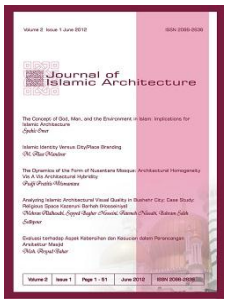
This fact shows the journal managers need to massively recruit or offer a lot of competent researchers, academics, editors, writers and reviewers to collaborate with UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in enriching the miscellaneous variety of editors and reviewers for the best quality of academic journal publications. It is expected that the academic journals of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang are able to widely attract global readers not only from Indonesia. By so doing the growth of academic journals can be brightly seen and UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang can be the World Class University (WCU) which is fundamentally based on excellent research publications that have been reviewed by the world class editors and reviewers who have produced myriad of research articles.

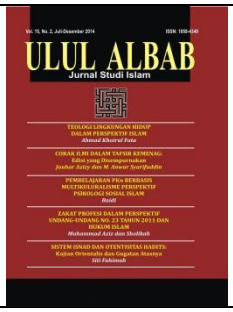
The editors and reviewers at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang who come from various educational backgrounds also have not fully registered themselves to have an ORCID id. The number of editors and reviewers who have had an ORCID id remains at a little scale. ORCID id is aimed at connecting research and researchers. For deep purpose, ORCID id provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes each editor and reviewer from every other research and through integration key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between the editors, reviewers or writers and their professional activities ensuring the

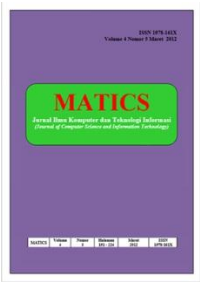
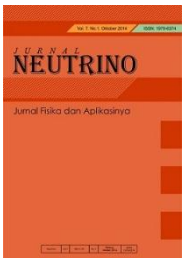
academic works are well organized. The registration is very easy to be done by visiting the site www.orcid.org and fulfilling the requirements that are needed. This ORCID id can also be detected by index or citation machines. In so doing, the competence and professionalism of the researchers, the editors and the reviewers at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang can be internationally recognized. The data of editors and reviewers at academic journals of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang are presented at Table 4.

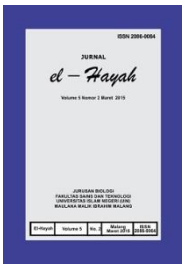
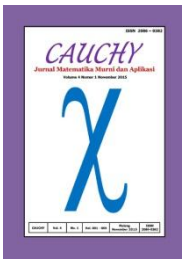
Table 4. The Data of Editors and Reviewers at Academic Journals of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

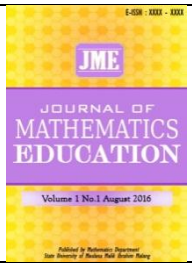
No	Logo	Editors and Reviewers
1.		Redaktur Pelaksana Rohmani Nur Indah UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Elok Kamilah Hayati UIN Maualan Malik Ibrahim Malang Tarranita Kusumadewi UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Ummi Julaihah UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Wasmukan UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Redaktur Ahli Aksin Wijaya STAIN Ponorogo Ali Maksum UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya Imam Machali FITK UIN Sunan Kalijaga Triyo Supriyatno UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Mitra Bebestari Ghazali bin Darussalam University of Malaya Ishomudin Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang Ismail Suardi Wekke STAIN Sorong Muhammad Muslih Institut Studi Islam Darussalam Gontor Indonesia Muhbib Abdul Wahab UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta Mohammad Rashid Bin Mohd Saad University of Malaya Ummi Sumbulah UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

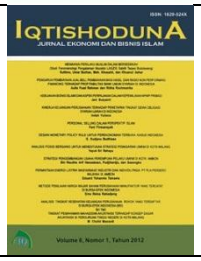
2.		Editorial Team **Editor in Chief** Ernaning Setiyowati, Department of Architecture UIN maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia **Managing Editor** Aulia Fikriarini Muchlis, Maulana Malik Ibrahim Islamic State University of Malang, Indonesia Harida Samudro, Scopus ID 42062288400, Department of Architecture, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Sukmayati Rahmah, Architecture Department, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Luluk Maslucha, Architecture Department, Faculty of Science & Technology,State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia **International Editorial Board** Professor Mohammad Tajuddin Mohd Rasdi, Scopus ID: 56641832600, Faculty of Engineering Technology and Built Environment UCSI University, Cheras Malaysia, Malaysia Professor Alaa Mandour, Helwan University, Egypt Professor Ali AlRaouf, Scopus ID: 55323389400, Qatar University, Qatar Professor Antariksa M.Eng, Ph.D, Department Architecture Faculty of Engineering Brawijaya University, Indonesia Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nangkula Utaberta, Scopus ID: 36769577900, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia Assoc. Prof. Dr. Spahic Omer, Scopus ID: 56522658300, Associate Professor Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia Dr. Rafooneh M Sani, Scopus ID: 55805406100, Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus Dr. Nor Atiah Ismail, Scopus ID: 56799948400, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia Dr. Sumarni Ismail, Jabatan Senibina Fakulti Rekabentuk dan Senibina Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahad nejad ebrahimi, Scopus ID: 55909844500, Tabriz Islamic Art University, Iran, Islamic Republic of Dr Hocine Bougdah, Scopus ID: 15128455400, University for the Creative Arts, Canterbury, UK, United Kingdom Dr. Agung Sedayu, Department of Architecture UIN maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Dr. Jihad Awad, Architectural Engineering Department at Ajman University of Science & Technology, UAE, United Arab Emirates Yulia Eka Putrie, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Science and Technology UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Andika Saputra, Department of Architecture, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia Manoj Kr. Mukherjee, Department of A.I.H.C & A, Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan, West Ben

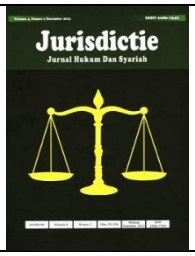
3.		No editorial board
4.		Editor in Chief HalimiZuhdy, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Editors RohmaniNur Indah, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia M. FaisolFatawi, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia R Taufiqurrochman, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia MeinarniSusilowati, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia SusiloMansurudin, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Mundi Rahayu, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Vita NurSanti, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Ahmad Kholil, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia GufronHambali, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia International Editorial Board Howard Manns, (SCOPUS ID: 55532442600) School of Languages, Literatures, Cultures and Linguistics, Faculty of Arts, Monash University, Australia Azhar Ibrahim Alwee, (SCOPUS ID: 7202979037) National University of Singapore, Singapore RibutWahyudi, (SCOPUS ID: 56175242200) School of Education Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand UtamiWidiati, (SCOPUS ID: 56270206600) State University of Malang, Indonesia MudjiaRahardjo, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Muhbib Abdul Wahab, UIN SyarifHidayatullah Jakarta, Indonesia Muhammad Majid al-Dakeel, Irbid University College, Jordan Faisal Mahmud Adam Ibrahim, University of The Holly Quran and Islamic Science, Sudan Habibullah Ali Ibrahim Ali, Omdurman Islamic University, Sudan Khalid KhamisFarraj, Yarmouk University, Jordan IT Support MuslikhudinMuslikhudin, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia

5.		No editorial board No index No article No doi
6.		Editor in Chief Ivana Varita, Universitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Managing Editor Dr. CahyoCrysdian, Universitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Dr. M Amin Hariyadi, Universitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Dr. M. Faisal, Universitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Dr. Suhartono ., Universitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia A'laSyauqi, Universitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia. Irwan Budi Santoso, Universitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia RoroIndaMelani, Universitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia
7.		Editorial Team Editor in chief Erika Rani M.Si, Department of Physics, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia International Editorial Board Prof. Muhammad Yahaya, PhD, (Scopus Id=7003350598, h-index: 11) School of Applied Physics, UniversitiKebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Malaysia Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Muhammad Nurhuda, (SCOPUS ID: 6602582826; H-INDEX: 11) Department of Physics, Brawijaya University of Malang, Indonesia Prof. Dr. ArifHidayat, M. Si, (Scopus ID = 7006069131; h-Index: 4) Department of Physics, State University of Malang, Indonesia Editor Dr. H. AgusMulyono, M.Kes, Department of Physics, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Dr. EnyLatifah, M.Si, (Scopus ID: 56242585900) Department of Physics, State University of Malang, Indonesia FaridSamsuHananto,MT, Department of Physics, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia MuthmainnahM.Si, Department of Physics, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Ahmad Abtokhi, M.Pd, Department of Physics, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Layout Jurnal RahmadVerdiantoA.Md, Department of Physics, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia

		Administration KusairiS.Si, Department of Physics, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia
8.		Editorial Team Editor in Chief Dr Evika Sandi Savitri, (Scopus ID: 56037776400), Department of Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology, State Islamic University of Malang Managing Editor Ruri Siti Resmisari, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology, State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Bayu Agung Prahardika, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology, State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, Indonesia, Indonesia Mahrus Ismail, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology, State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia, Indonesia Azizatur Rahmah, Indonesia MsAinunNikmatilLaili, Indonesia Administration JurusanBiologi Lil Hanifah, JurusanBiologiFakultasSainsdanTeknologiUniversitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Editorial Board Dr Akira Kikuchi, (Scopus ID: 55516610400) UniversitiTeknologi Malaysia, Institute of Environmental and Water Resource Management (IPASA), Skudai, Malaysia, Malaysia WerasakSurareunchai, King Mongkuts University of Technology Thonbury Thailand, Thailand DrEvika Sandi Savitri, (Scopus ID: 56037776400), Department of Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology, State Islamic University of Malang RomaidiRomaidi, (Scopus ID: 56816854500), Department of Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology, State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia
9.		Editorial In Chief FachrurRozi, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Managing Editor Mohammad Jamhuri, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia, Indonesia Juhari, M.Si, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia, Indonesia International Editorial Board PM. Dr. Shamsuddin, UniversitiTeknologi Malaysia, Malaysia Dr. Munira Ismail, UniversitiTeknologi Malaysia, Malaysia PM. Dr. JamalludinTalib, UniversitiTeknologi Malaysia, Malaysia PM. Dr. Nor'ainiAris, UniversitiTeknologi Malaysia, Malaysia Dr. Nor MuhainiahMohd Ali, UniversitiTeknologi Malaysia, Malaysia

		Dr. ArifahBahar, UniversitiTeknologi Malaysia, Malaysia Dr. FadhilahYusof, UniversitiTeknologi Malaysia, Malaysia Dr. Norzieha Mustapha, UniversitiTeknologi Malaysia, Malaysia Dr. Sharidan, UniversitiTeknologi Malaysia, Malaysia Dr. Suhartono, InstitutTeknologiSepuluh November, Indonesia Dr. Usman Pagalay, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Dr. Abdussakir, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Dr. MohamadShanudinZakaria, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia Prof. NurIriawan, M. Kom, InstitutTeknologiSepuluh November, Indonesia Assistant Editor NafieJauhari, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia
10.		No citation No editorial board No article No doi
11.		Editor in Chief SuciAmalia, Jurusan Kimia FakultasSainsdanTeknologiUniversitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Associate Editor Susi NurulKhalifah, Jurusan Kimia FakultasSainsdanTeknologiUniversitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang DewiYuliani, Jurusan Kimia FakultasSainsdanTeknologiUniversitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia VinaNurulIstighfarini, Jurusan Kimia FakultasSainsdanTeknologiUniversitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Editorial Boards MrsHimmatulBarroroh, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Tri KustonoAdi, Jurusan Kimia FakultasSainsdanTeknologiUniversitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia EnyYulianti, Jurusan Kimia FakultasSainsdanTeknologiUniversitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Layout Editor ZulfahChasanah, Jurusan Kimia FakultasSainsdanTeknologiUniversitas Islam NegeriMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

12.		No editorial board No citation No doi
13.		No editorial team No doi No citation
14.		Editorial Team EDITOR IN CHIEF Sri Andriani, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia MANAGING EDITOR Nanik Wahyuni, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Ulfi Kartika Oktaviana, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Meldona Nur Latifah, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Indonesia
15.		Editorial Team Ketua Penyunting Erik Sabti Rahmawati, Fakultas Syariah UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Penyunting Ahli Rusniah Ahmad, College of Law, Government and International Studies Universiti Utara, Malaysia, Malaysia Jamilah Jamilah, Radboud Unibversity, Nijmegen, Neterlands, Netherlands Sudirman Hasan, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia, Indonesia Penyunting Ahmad Izzuddin, Fakultas Syariah UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Faridatus Syuhadak, Fakultas Syariah UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Abdul Aziz, Fakultas Syariah UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Ramadhita Ramadhita, Fakultas Syariah UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Penyunting Bahasa Nur Triyono, Fakultas Syariah UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia

16.		No editorial boards
17.		Editorial Team Editor in Chief R Taufiqurrochman, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Vice Chief Editors Dewi Suci, Indonesia Reviewers Mohammad Ainin, University of Malang mokhammad yahya, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia mundi rahayu, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia Nurul Chojimah, IAIN Tulungagung Halimi Zuhdy, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Layouter Agung Prasetyo, Indonesia
18.		No citation, no editorial boards,
19.		EDITOR IN CHIEF Muh. Hambali, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia EDITORS Nurul Yaqien, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Benny Afwadzi, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Walid Fajar Antariksa, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Ulfah Muhayani, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Angga Teguh Prasetyo, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia EDITORIAL BOARD Professor Mulyadi Mulyadi, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Dr. Nur Ali, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, Indonesia Dr. Hasyim Asy'ari, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University of Jakarta, Indonesia

		LAYOUTER Mr Abid Yusron, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia Yuniar Setyo Marandy, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia
20.		No editorial board No indexes No citation No visitor No doi
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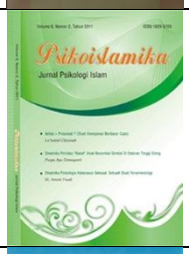
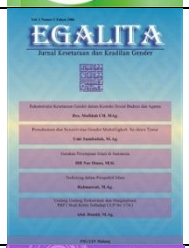
27.		No editorial boards No indexes No citation No visitor No doi
28.		No editorial boards No indexes No citation No visitor No doi
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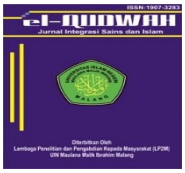
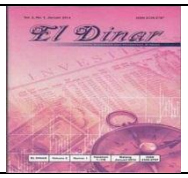
30.		Penanggung Jawab Dr. Hj. Mufidah Ch., M.Ag Pimpinan Redaksi Dr. H. Muhammad In'am Esha., M.Ag Dewan Editor Dr. H. M. Fauzan Zenrif., M.Ag Dr. H. M. Samsul Hady., M.Ag Dr. H. Miftahul Huda., M.Ag Sekretariat Redaksi M. Anwar Firdausi., M.Ag Ahmad Kholil., M.FIl.I Mualiffah., M.Si Miftahus Sholehuddin., M.HI M. Izzuddin., S.Pd

		Muttahidah., SE Desain Grafis Zaenal Habib., M.Hum
31.		Ada doi Moraref aja No editorial boards
32.	Paradigm	No article No doi No index No citation No visitor No editorial board

D. The Citation, H-Index and Index i-10 on UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Journals

Citation can also measure the credibility of journal publications because the more any scientific articles are cited by the academics the more qualified the contents of journal. Therefore, the researchers evaluate the citation, h-index and index i-10 at an index machine popularly named as Google Scholar. The data of citation, h-index and index i-10 are presented at Figure 40, Figure 41 and Figure 42.

Figure 36 portrays that there are 253 citation records in Google scholar index machine in which Neutrino journal gets the most cited journal 74, followed by Alchemy 62, 49 Journal of Islamic Architecture El-Harakah 35, Madrsasah 25, Lingua 24, Matics 14, de Jure 8, Cauchy 5, Ulul Albab 4 and Jurisdictie 2. The h-index of those journals are below 5. The highest h-index is accomplished by Alchemy 5, followed by Neutrino 4, Journal of Islamci Architecture 3, El-Harakah 3, Madrasah 2, Lingua 2, Matics 2, de Jure 2, Cauchy 1, Ulul Albab 1 and Jurisdictie 1. Then, index-i10 is obtained by , Journal of Islamic Architecture, Alchemy and Neutrino.

The data at Figure 40, Figure 41 and Figure 42 quantify the citation usage of scholarly works. Those are the result of citation analysis by Google Scholar. One of the most basic citation metrics is how often an article was cited in other articles,

books, or other sources. Citation rates are heavily dependent on the discipline and the number of people working in that study areas. Figures 40, 41 and 42 can be seen after this page.

Figure 40. The Data of Citation on UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Journals

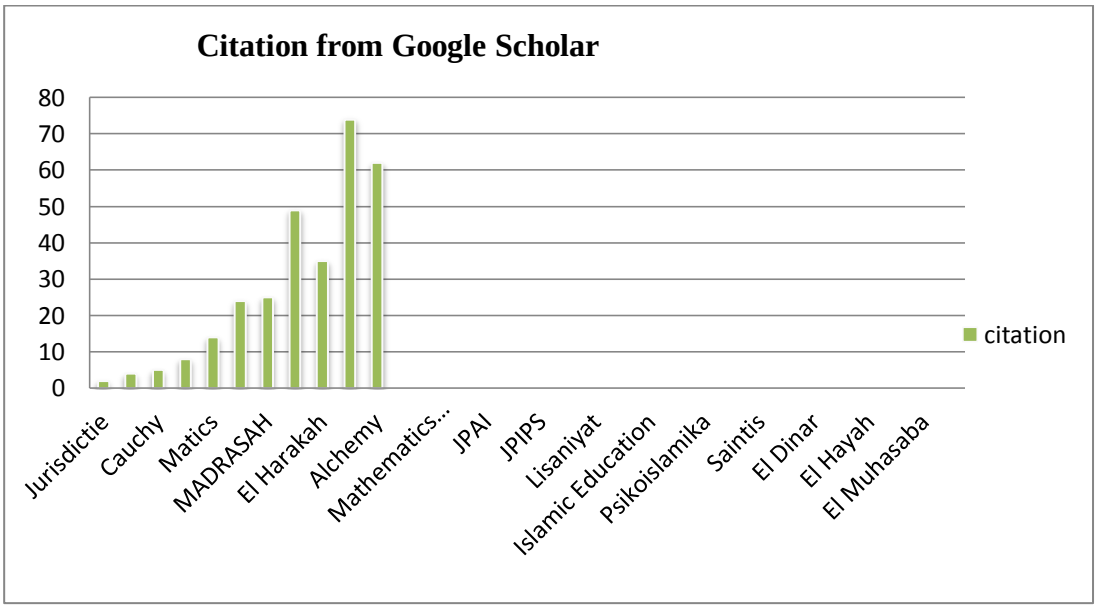


Figure 41. The Data of h-Index on UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Journals

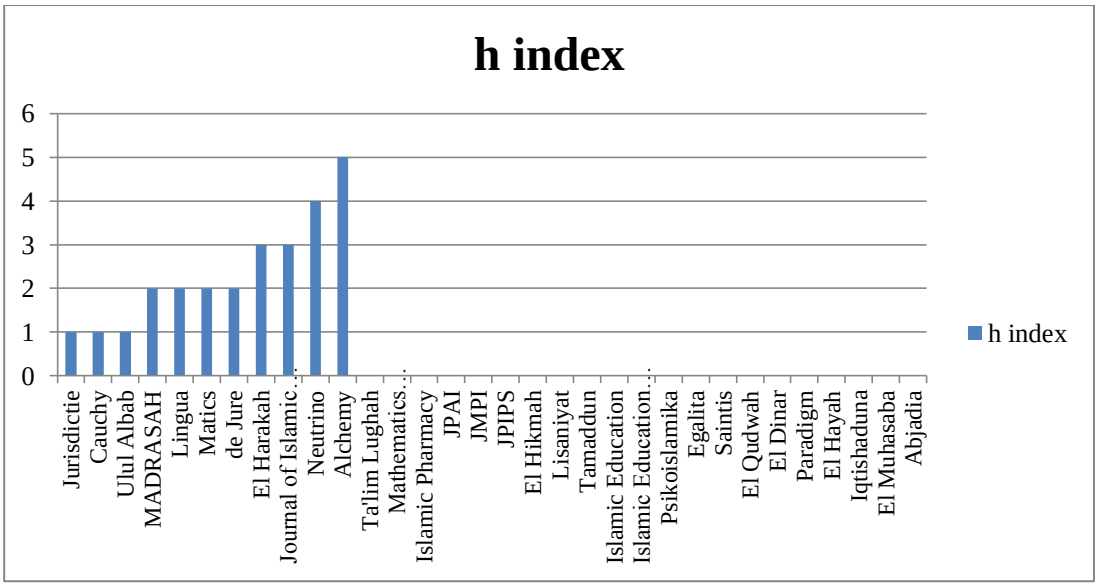
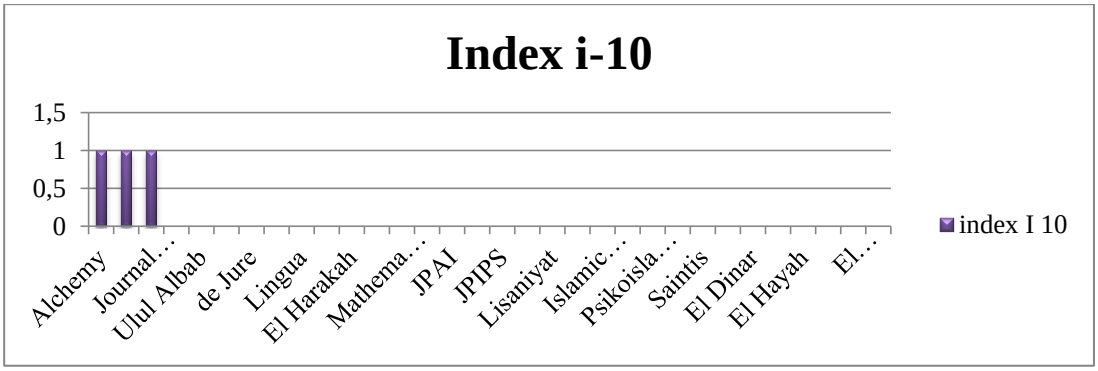


Figure 42. The Data of Index i-10 on UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Journals



The Indexes on UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Journals

This part explores the number of index machines that have indexed academic journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The researchers found that there are 42 index machines that are commonly employed by journal managers to promote their journals. The data exemplify that Google Scholar is the most used index machine. The exploration of those machines is elaborated in Figure 43.

Figure 43. The Data of Index Machine Functioned at Academic Journal of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

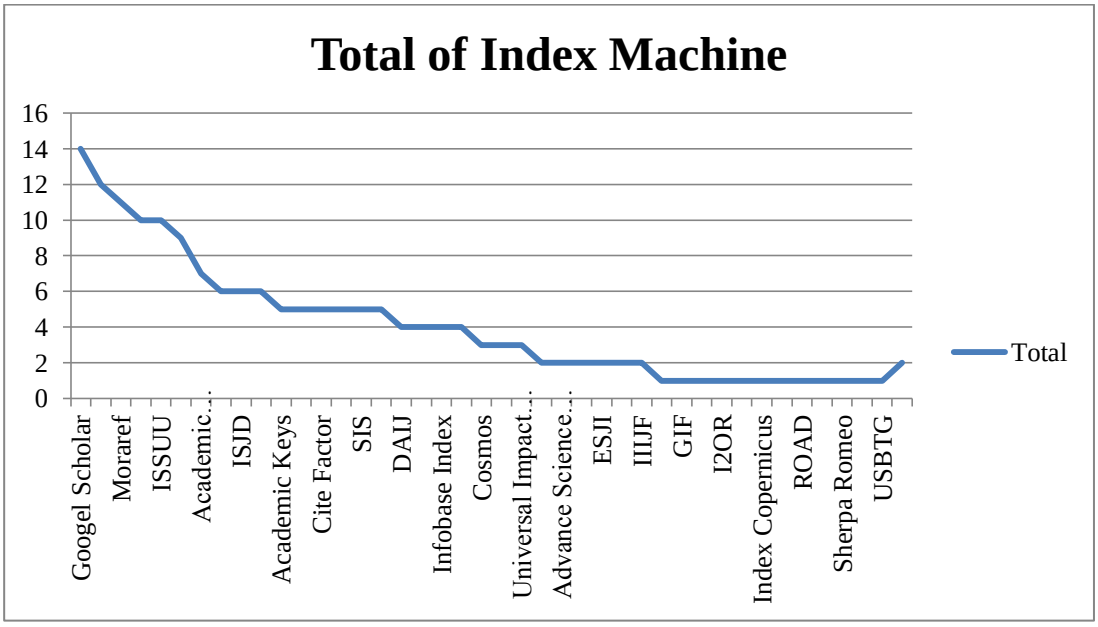


Table 6. The Data of Index Machines Used at Journal of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Index Machines	Total
Googel Scholar	14
LIPI	12
Moraref	11
Croosref	10
ISSUU	10
JournalTOCs	9
Academic Resource Index	7
Academia Edu	6
ISJD	6
Mendeley	6
Academic Keys	5
BASE	5
Cite Factor	5
DRJI	5
SIS	5
World Cat	5
DAIJ	4
DOAJ	4
Infobase Index	4
One Search	4
Cosmos	3
OAJI	3
Universal Impact Factor	3
Acedemia Edu	2
Advance Science Index	2
Citeulike	2
ESJI	2
III Factor	2
IIIJF	2
EBSCO Host	1
GIF	1
GIGA Info Centre	1
I2OR	1
IISC	1
Index Copernicus	1
IZOR	1
ROAD	1
Scholarsteer	1
Sherpa Romeo	1
TEI	1
USBTG	1
Advanced Sciences	2
Total Number	172

The Language on UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Journals

The researchers found that there are several languages used by academic journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, for instance English, Indonesian and Arabics. Although English is the second language and the Indonesian is highly used at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang journals, this language is consistently used by some reputable journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. However, there is something important to note relating the translation of the abstract and the word choice. In this case, the abstract has to obtain more portions on the part of analysis. It is because some of the translated abstracts are not well-translated and interpreted. This fact can contribute negative impacts for the readers.

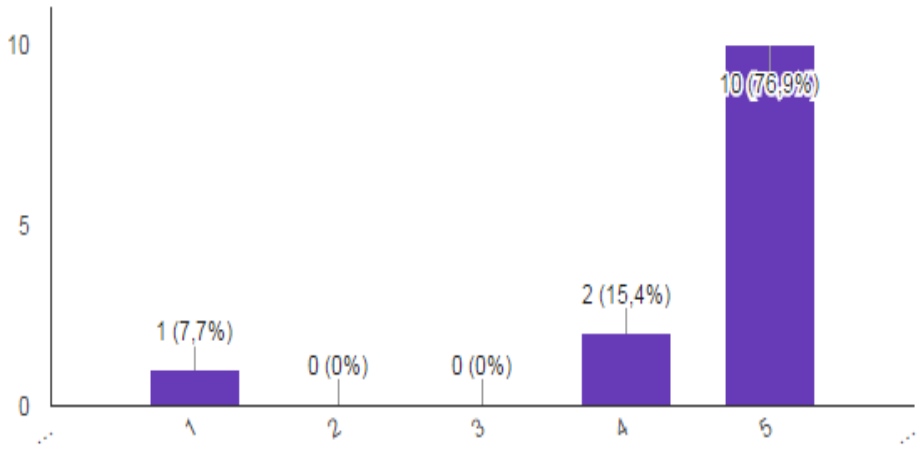
When the readers cannot accept the correct point of the journals, it can be a big problem if there is misleading understanding about the results of the research in the academic journals. The correct language use is also essential to widely promote the essence of the journal content because the accreditation of national and international journals also considers language choice the main core for being accredited. The language use at journals of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang is influential to encourage the emergence of World Class University (WCU) at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang for the use of English and Arabics without neglecting Indonesian as the national language. Therefore, language can boost the internationalization at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang since it has a weapon to widely attract the readers, writers, editors and reviewers to engage in academic journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The data about language use can be meticulously read at Appendix in the part of journal description.

E. Prestige on Academic Journals in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang towards Internationalization

Writers have a lot of intentions to write and publish their scientific writing in academic journals that are inextricable from what so called a prestige. In this research, the researchers have tried to investigate the motivations of the writers

who had sent their journals UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Those writers had written once, twice or more than three times at journals of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. They also argue that publishing scientific writing is significantly important. The agreement of the writer is presented in Figure 44.

Figure 44. The Data on the Importance of Academic Journal



Based on the questionnaires that are distributed to respondents, there are several reasons to send their writings at journals of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Those intents of respondents are due to the professionalism and carrier, scientific dissemination, encouraging productivity, appropriate research scopes and foci, weighing the functions of academic journals in the part of sharing global knowledge, the quality of journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, self-actualization, working status-rank development, the ease for connecting with the journal managers, and by chance.

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CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This chapter elaborates the discussion about the manifestation of internationalization of academic journals in Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang in the form of accessibility, credibility and prestige in global education.

A. Accessibility on Academic Journals in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang towards Internationalization

GTMetrix has been accommodative to visualize the performance of academic journal websites at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang. This tool can detect the speed of the websites so as to construct a self-monitoring awareness from the journal managers and the academics of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim. By utilizing that tool, the researchers could understand the quality of journal accessibility since the results of GTMetrix show the browser, location used for testing, Page Speed and YSlow scores, page load time, number of request and total page size. PageSpeed and YSlow offer two slightly different methodologies of measuring how a website's structure and mechanics impact its speed. The results of GTMetrix contain the recommendations for making things faster such as hiding, adding expire headers, simplifying assets, enabling zip compressions and many more.

The corresponding sections in GTMetrix provide further information on the topic, so it can be read and learnt on how to implement each specific speed increasing method listed. However, GTMetrix has a weakness. It is important to understand that the researchers do not only chase the percentage scores. These can be misleading and do not necessarily take into account into everything that is important, like the overall size in megabytes of the page which, incidentally, is often highly influenced by poorly optimized images. Instead emphasizing the

actual page load speed given in seconds, aiming to shave seconds off this and the critical rendering path should be the real goal.

Furthermore, it is necessary to note that critical rendering paths could also be added. While this one is perceptual, many factors can be detected, such as many JS/CSS files being needlessly loaded early on in the page (an absolutely key consideration by the way). Optimizing the critical rendering path will lead to academic journal websites actually appearing on the user's screen a lot faster, even if the overall page load speed is still quite high. Simply said, qualified website performances of academic journals need GTMetrix as a comprehensive tool to test it under a number of circumstance. This tool is able to monitor a URL hourly, and from different locations to give a complete picture of how academic journal website at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang performs well.

It is also found that GTMetrix can equip more than enough information to fight back, when used properly in the battle against slow site speeds. Therefore, testing homepage of academic journal websites are supposed to check in many times, ways and not just at one location. It is highly recommended to test each page from multiple locations to keep the focus on actually reducing those load times rather than on maximizing the Page Speed and YSlow percentage scores.

GTMetrix as a way to figure out what should be improved on a site to make it faster comprises the alerts feature to detect and report when the academic journal sites slow down below a predefined speed. The standardized number of conditions from page loading times and YSlow scores to HTML size can be personally set which makes for a pretty well-rounded system. If any of preset conditions are met, an email is sent right away, allowing the journal managers to act on the information to rectify any issues. By monitoring the academic journal websites, it may not be able to prevent slowness completely, but they can at least then have the opportunity to quickly react to any problems in order to minimize the damage done by an unexpected traffic surge.

Beside GTMetrix, the researchers also analyzed the website performance by employing the tools, known as ALEXA, STAT SHOW, SIMILAR Web and

THAT Web. Due to a lot of variation of website performance tools, it can be more objective to analyze the website by using those tools.

B. Credibility on Academic Journals in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang towards Internationalization

According to the data of the credibility of academic journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang comprising timeliness of publication, the number of visitor, diversification of editor and reviewer, citation and language use, it can be assumed that those indicators encouraging the credibility have to optimize. The quality of academic journals towards internationalization can be determined by the consistency of each academic journal in fulfilling the criteria of publication.

In the part of timeliness of publication, it is worthy highlighting that 32 journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang do not fully activate their journal. Based on the data, the journals from natural science scopes can competitively maintain the frequency of journal published, such as Neutrino, Journal of Islamic Architecture, Alchemy, Cauchy, elHayah, . The second rank is accomplished by the social sciences, particularly the themes of of culture owned by Lingua centering on language, EL-Harakah focusing on culture, Madrasah emphasizing the education, de Jure that is focused on law and Ulul Albab that concentrates on Islamic study mostly disseminating Islamic tradition, thoughts and norms. However, the highest rank is not merely determined by the subject or scope of the journals because Islamic pharmacy and El-Hayah which tend to be a newcomer at natural science.

Unfortunately, other journals which do not require the criteria of good online journal publication are many. Analyzed meticulously, those journals are categorized the journals which topic under Islamic boundary. Based on the collected data, some of journal managers said that they sometimes got difficulty with the specific themes, while other journal managers opined that the general topics can make them easy to collect articles. This condition, then, influences the timeliness of the journal publication.

In the case of the number of visitor, the researchers found a high number of visitors at some journals of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Most of the journal managers use flag counter to use it, but others do not provide it at their journal homepage. Interviewed by the researchers, few of journal managers cannot operate it and feel embarrassed when nobody visits the websites they are managing. However, the journal managers should provide any tool that can show the statistical number of visitor at their journal website because when the researchers analyzed the academic websites of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, its journal, social media and etheses by using a certain tool, a number of visitors can be detected.

In the part of diversification of editor and reviewer, the academic journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang need a wide range of the experts who contribute their valuable time and corrective feedbacks for the writers to produce qualified journals. The highest number of editors and reviewers of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Journal can be unconsciously influenced by the policy at faculty or department to decide the editors and reviewers. It is expected that those are purposively selected by their academic competence, passion and managerial time to give their time and energy in managing journal and monitoring the growth of journals.

In the case of citation, the researchers found that the number of citation is influenced by the content of the academic journal writing. The longer time or the quantity of articles published each year does not indicate that the readers directly use the articles or cite the articles easily. Not only can the editors and the reviewers reject the articles that are not representative and qualified enough, the journal managers can return the articles which are less-qualified to the writers. This can be one of strategic ways to create trust-building for other readers and writers who are interested in journals of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

The language use, in this research, takes a portion to widely attract the readers. It also determines the regions of the readers who are interested in consuming the research results of the articles. It can be proven by the statistical

data of the visitors who visit the journal homepage. Besides, the language can influence the number of editors and reviewers who engage in academic journals of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Unfortunately, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang can have small number of editors and the reviewers from the Islamic countries. The wide range of journals which represent Islamic milieu can have more editors, reviewers, writers and readers from Islamic countries so that the internationalization in journals of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang tends to be homogenous at English language. As recognized, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang has a vision to be Islamic World Class University.

Afterwards, in the part of indexing machine, Google Scholar gets the highest number of it because this tool is free of registration and do not oblige any difficult requirements. However, the journal managers have to maximize the use of indexing machine that more internationally recognize such as DOAJ which is still at a small number or indexed by Scopus or Thomson Reuters which are considered credible.

C. Prestige on Academic Journals in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang towards Internationalization

There are several motivations to send scientific writings at journals of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang such as the factors of the professionalism and carrier, scientific dissemination, encouraging productivity, appropriate research scopes and foci, weighing the functions of academic journals in the part of sharing global knowledge, the quality of journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, self-actualization, working status-rank development, the ease for connecting with the journal managers, and by chance. Those reasons are inseparable of the prestige to send the articles for the sake of developing the knowledge because most of reasons tend to show how the academics promote their existentialism to other academics.

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CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

This chapter elaborates the conclusion and suggestion on the manifestation of internationalization of academic journals in Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang in the form of accessibility, credibility and prestige in global education.

A. Conclusion

The internationalization of academic journal at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang is step-by-step established. It is proven by the strategic ways of the academics and journal managers at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang through updating the journals timely, employing English language, using indexing, enhancing the number of visitor, increasing citation and escalating the writing code standards by using doi, the diversification of editor and reviewer. However, there should be intensive supervisions on the enhancement of academic journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang because a lot of journals remain below the standards of national and international journal accreditation. For promoting the academic journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, the journal managers have widely attract writers who have multi-objectives to send their academic writings at journals available in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang such as academic professionalism, carrier, graduation requirement etc.

Therefore, the issues of accessibility, credibility and prestige towards the internationalization of academic journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang should be well accommodated to significantly disseminate the global knowledge to the academics across the nations.

B. Suggestions

Based on the research findings and the questionnaires, there are some crucial aspects to highlight for the establishment of the journal internationalization at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Those ideas of enhancing the quality of academic journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang include the sustainable supports from institution, commitment from the leaders of the institution for intensively upgrading the journal manager professionalism, uniting the networking on the interdisciplinary science, and excellent infrastructure for journal management and distribution.

Simply put, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang should regulate a policy that can foster the academic awareness of lecturers and students to actively participate in constructing World Class University (WCU) or Research University. By so doing, it is expected that the academics can produce mass – qualified research. To synergize the vision of WCU, it is highly recommended to facilitate the lecturers, the students and the journal managers to sustainably upgrade and enrich their knowledge on the subjects they are passionate on.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1

This checklist is used to expose information whether the accessibility and credibility of the academic journals have been acquired by using criteria of indexation, citation research integrity on the journal adherence to international guidelines and the role of English in upgrading the academic scholarly journals.

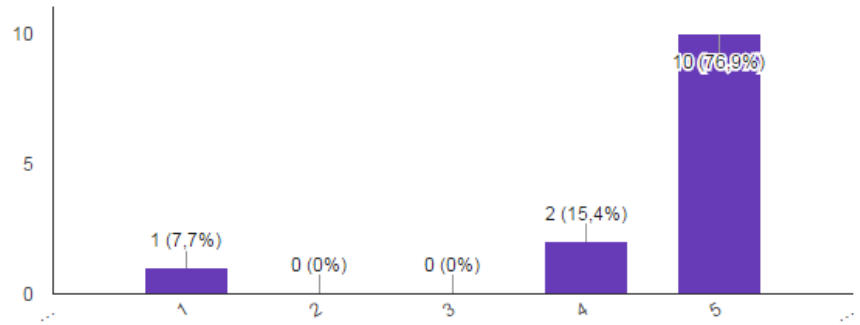
Name of Journal (……..)	**Criteria**	**Excellent**	**Very Good**	**Good**	**Least**	**Additional Information**
1. Peer review, editorial Staff, and editorial board						
2. Affiliations						
3. Mission statement, timely review						
4. Contract or publication agreement						
5. Style						
6. Editing						
7. Web design and journal structure whether journals mention its scope, coverage, author guidelines						
8. Timeliness and regularity of publication						
9. Indexing and abstracting						
10. ISSN & e-ISSN						
11. Nature of publishing & sponsoring body						
12. Longevity for total year of existence						
13. Declaration of review policy						
14. Nature of review policy double-blind, blind or open peer review						
15. Internationality of editorial board of the total member, percentage of international members						
16. Percentage of editorial member from same organization						
17. Subject expertise of Chief-Editor						
18. Standing of Editor *h-index* value of Chief Editor						
19. Geographic diversity of contributors						
20. Availability of contents print and/or online?						
21. Archive availability whether archive available?						
22. Index availability whether index available?						

23. Ethics of publication mentioned					
24. Scholarly forms of text available: article, review, short communication, commentaries, letter-to-editor					
25. Structure of articles					
26. Structure of article contents contains introduction, objective, research problem, methods, results, and discussion, etc.? whether DOI, keywords are available with article?					
27. Illustrations in articles how many colored and how many black & white?					
28. Average number of papers per issue					
29. Article and abstract length standard means length of 10 randomly selected articles and abstracts					
30. International perspective of paper procedure of submission and file format allowed					
31. If available online or offline or both					
32. Accessibility of journal whether journal is accessible through dedicated server					
33. Article tracking process whether article's posting, revision, and publication date available?					
34. Acceptance/rejection rate if acceptance/rejection rate mention?					
35. Journal usage for usage statistics available					
36. Citation value of journal					

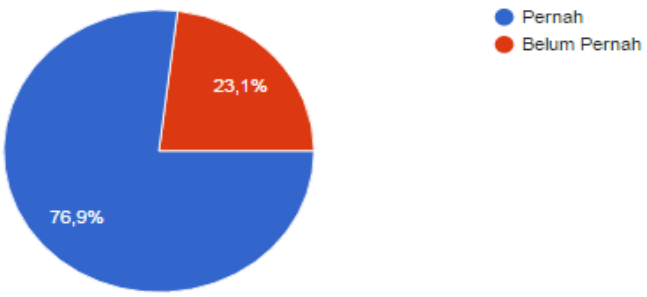
Appendix 2

The Respondents' Responses on the Academic Journals at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

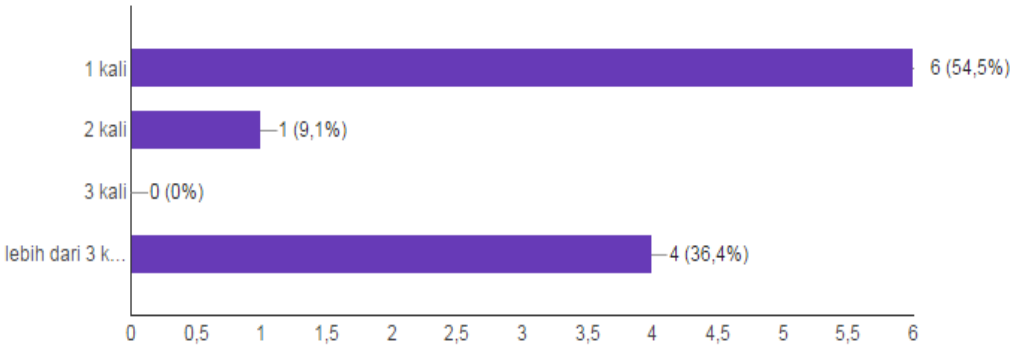
Menurut Anda, publikasi hasil riset di jurnal berkala ilmiah



Pernahkah Anda mempublikasikan tulisan/riset pada Jurnal Ilmiah di UIN Malang?



Jika Pernah, berapa kali tulisan Anda dimuat di Jurnal Ilmiah yang ada di UIN Malang?



Apa alasan Anda mempublikasikan tulisan di Jurnal yang di UIN Malang?

Profesionalisme dan Karier
Untuk diseminasi ilmiah dan memacu produktivitas
Focus dan scope jurnal yang sesuai
Sebuah hasil penelitian akan berguna apabila banyak orang yang membacanya. salah satu cara supaya orang lain mengetahuinya dengan melalui jurnal.
Berkualitas
Selain utk meningkatkn & mengangkat nama uin mlg pada skala Nasional & Internasional jug untuk kepentingan akademik secara personal
Aktualisasi diri dan untuk kenaikan pangkat
mudah hubungannya dg pengelola
Kebetulan
UIN Malang sesuai dengan aliran keilmuan (tulisan/riset) yang saya miliki

Mohon saran dan kritik Anda untuk kemajuan Jurnal di UIN Malang

(11 tanggapan)

Perlu dukungan berbagai pihak

Untuk kontennya lebih direview kembali

Pendampingan dan bantuan pendanaan bagi jurnal yang sedang berkembang

Memotivasi mahasiswa untuk lebih rajin untuk menulis. tidak hanya dosen, mahasiswa juga perlu. karena mahasiswa akan terbiasa dalam hal menulis. Apalagi syarat kemampuan Mahasiswa Sarjana yaitu dapat membuat artikel yang dapat dimuat di kampusnya.

Diperbanyak karya ilmiah yg memiliki standar penulisannya baik

Publikasi secara internal blm secara inten dilakukan apalagi komitmrn diantara civitas masih tergolong lemah shg membutuhkn sosialisasi & publikasi secara berkala & berkesinambungan yg bersinergi antar semua fak. Prodi & unit yg ada di kampus ini. InsyaAllah jos □□□

Harus segera ditingkatkan ke tingkat internasional

dikelola lebih serius tidak usah byk orang cukup 2-3 orang tapi serius dinaikkan hrnya serta dimudahkan proses pencairannya. sbb seringkali energi staf tersedot oleh urusan pencairan anggaran bukan pada kelola jurnalnya serta mudah aksesnya bagi penulis luar uin yg kirim artikel

1. Dukungan dan komitmen dari pimpinan lembaga
2. Sumber daya yang mumpuni, mulai dari Editor hingga pengelola teknis.
3. Perkuat jaringan, terutama dalam bidang keilmuan serumpun.
4. Infrastruktur yang memadai.

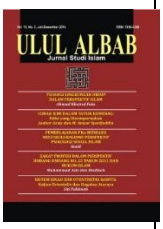
UIN Malang harus mempunyai minimal 2 Jurnal Intetnasional yg terindeks scopus

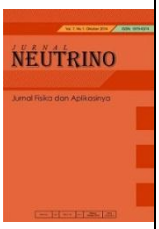
Lebih tepat waktu untuk penerbitan dan penyevaran jurnal

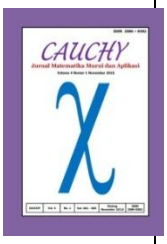
Appendix 3

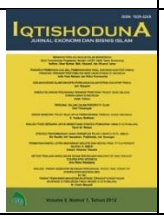
The Identity and Indexing of e-Journals in UIN Malang

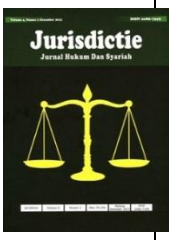
No	Logo	NAMA	URL	DESKRIPSI	INDEXING
33.		**El-HARAKAH** Jurnal Budaya Islam ISSN 1858-4357 E-ISSN 2356-1734	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/infopub	peer-reviewed journal yang terbit dua kali dalam setahun dipublikasikan oleh UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Jurnal El-Harakah terakreditasi berdasarkan Keputusan Dirjen DIKTI No.66b/DIKTI/Kep./2011. El Harakah merupakan wahana komunikasi keilmuan insan akademik dalam kajian Budaya Islam di Indonesia dan Asia Tenggara. Redaksi mengundang para akademisi dan pemerhati budaya Islam untuk turut berpartisipasi baik dalam bahasa Indonesia, bahasa Inggris, maupun bahasa Arab.	▪ Google Scholar ▪ Acedemia Edu ▪ Moraref ▪ ISJD ▪ Journal TOCs ▪ ISSUU ▪ Cosmos ▪ Academic Resource Index ▪ OAJI
34.		**Journal of Islamic Architecture (JIA)** p-ISSN:2086-2636 e-ISSN:2356-4644	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/JIA	Journal of Islamic Architecture (JIA) is a scientific publication for widespread research and criticism topics in Islamic architecture studies. JIA is published twice a year in June and December since June 2010 by International Center for Islamic Architecture from the Sunnah (CIAS), Department of Architecture Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia. One volume of JIA is published in two-year calendar. This Journal received and will be reviewed by some expert of Islamic Architecture from several universities in different countries. It publishes articles that cover textual and fieldwork studies with various perspectives of Islamic Architecture including: Architectural design, Mosque architecture, Art and culture, Architectural history, Architectural theory and criticsm, Environmental architecture, Urban Design; Landscape and many more related to islamic architecture	▪ Crossref ▪ DOAJ ▪ Google Scholar ▪ ISJD ▪ IISC ▪ Advenced Sciences ▪ Infobase Index ▪ Academia Edu ▪ LIPI ▪ JournalTOCs ▪ Academic Resource Index ▪ WorldCat ▪ CiteFactor ▪ Universal Impact Factor ▪ Mendeley ▪ Academic Keys ▪ ISSUU ▪ SIS ▪ OAJI ▪ EBSCO Host ▪ One Search ▪ Moraref ▪ Open Access ▪ DRJI ▪ I2OR

35.		**ULUL ALBAB** Jurnal Studi Islam ISSN: 1858-4349 E-ISSN: 2442-5249	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/ululalbab	Ulul Albab adalah jurnal Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang yang terbit sejak tahun 1999. Obyek kajian adalah studi Islam yang meliputi pemikiran Islam, filsafat Islam, Al-Qur'an dan Hadist, sejarah Islam, pendidikan Islam, hukum Islam, tasawuf, dan teologi Islam. Ulul Albab terbit secara berkala dua kali setahun dan merupakan forum para ilmuwan dan akademisi di bidang studi Islam. Redaksi mengundang para peneliti,para pakar dan akademisi menyumbangkan pemikirannya, baik berupa hasil penelitian normatif ataupun empiris dan sesuai dengan disiplin ilmu yang dimiliki. Naskah yang dikirim harus asli dan belum pernah dipublikasikan di media lain.	▪ Crossref ▪ Google Scholar ▪ Academia Edu ▪ Moraref ▪ LIPI ▪ ISJD ▪ JournalTOCs ▪ ISSUU
36.		LiNGUA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa dan Sastra ISSN :1693-4725 e-ISSN 2442-3823	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/humbud	LiNGUA is a journal of Linguistics and Literature which is published twice a year on June and December by Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang. The journal covers language issues researched in the branches of applied linguistics, such as sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, critical discourse analysis, pragmatics, stylistics, corpus linguistics and others. In the area of literature, it covers literary history, literary theory, literary criticism and others, which may include written texts, movies and other media.	▪ Crossref ▪ DOAJ ▪ Google Scholar ▪ LIPI ▪ Moraref ▪ ISJD ▪ JournalTOCs ▪ DAIJ ▪ WorldCat ▪ BASE ▪ OAJI ▪ Academic Keys ▪ GIGA Info Centre ▪ Academic Resource Index ▪ CiteFactor ▪ USBTG
37.		Ta'lim al-Lughah al-Arabiyah ISSN: 2009-2226	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/pkpba	TA'LIM AL LUGHAH AL ARABIYAH adalah jurnal berbahasa Arab yang dikelola oleh Program Khusus Pengembangan Bahasa Arab (PKPBA) di bawah Pusat Pengembangan Bahasa Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Terbit dua kali dalam setahun pada bulan Mei dan Oktober.	▪

38.		**MATICS** Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology ISSN: 1978-161X e-ISSN: 2477-2550	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/saintek	MATICS is a scientific publication for widespread research and criticism topics in Computer Science and Information Technology. The journal is published twice a year, in March and September by Department of Informatics Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia. The journal publishes two regular issues per year in the following areas : Algorithms and Complexity; Architecture and Organization; Computational Science; Discrete Structures; Graphics and Visualization; Human-Computer Interaction; Information Assurance and Security; Information Management; Intelligent Systems; Networking and Communication; Operating Systems; Platform-Based Development; Parallel and Distributed Computing; Programming Languages; Software Development Fundamentals; Software Engineering; Systems Fundamentals; Social Issues and Professional Practice.	▪ Mendeley ▪ Crossref ▪ Moraref ▪ Cite Factor ▪ LIPI ▪ Universal Impact Factor ▪ Google Scholar ▪ Academic Resource Index ▪ BASE ▪ Infobase Index ▪ Citeulike ▪ World Cat ▪ JournalTOCs ▪ Cosmos ▪ DRJI ▪ ISSUU ▪ Academic Keys ▪ Academia Edu ▪ III Factor ▪ DAIJ ▪ SIS ▪ ESJI ▪ IIJIF
39.		JURNAL NEUTRINO Jurnal Fisika dan Aplikasinya ISSN 1979-6374 e-ISSN 2460-5999	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/NEUTRINO	Jurnal Neutrino is physics journal and its applications (P-ISSN:1979-6374, E-ISSN:2460-5999) dedicated to publishing the good quality research across all aspects of experimental and theoretical applications of physics specialized in physics intrumentation, physics computation, biophysics, medical physics, environmental physics, nuclear physics, geophysics, electronics, optics and renewable energy.	▪ DOAJ ▪ Crossref ▪ Moraref ▪ Academia Edu ▪ Google Scholar ▪ LIPI ▪ JournalTOCs ▪ ISJD ▪ One Search ▪ ISSUU ▪ Academic Resource Index ▪ BASE ▪ Cite Factor ▪ Mendeley ▪ Cosmos ▪ SIS ▪ OAJI
40.		**el–Hayah** journal of biology ISSN 2086-0064 e-ISSN 2460-	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/bio	Jurnal el-Hayah (journal of biology) is an open access journal published by Department of Biology, State Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia. it publishes peer-reviewed research and review articles of special importance	▪ Moraref ▪ Google Scholar ▪ ISJD ▪ JournalTOCs ▪ Mendeley ▪ Croosref

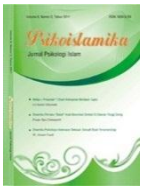
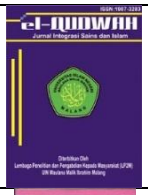
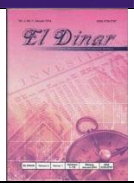
		7207		and broad interest in any area of biology, as well as covers the special topic on the relationship between science and religion. This jounal is published twice (March and September) every year and it was indexed by several several reputable indexing services such as: google scholar, Crossreef (DOI), Directory of Open Access Jounals (DOAJ), Morareef, IPI Portal Garuda, Indonesian scintific journal database (ISDJ) etc. Starting from the next edition (March, 2016), all papers published in Jurnal el-Hayah must be written in English. Authors are encouraged to submit the unpublished and original works to this journals.	
41.		CAUCHY Jurnal Matematika Murni Dan Aplikasi ISSN : 2086-0382 ISSN : 2477-3344	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/Math	CAUCHY is a mathematical journal published twice a year in May and November by the Mathematics Faculty of Science and Technology, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Journal includes research papers, literature studies, analysis, and problem solving in Mathematics (Algebra, Analysis, Statistics, Computing and Applied)	▪ Doaj ▪ Crossref ▪ Index Copernicus ▪ Sherpa Romeo ▪ Moraref ▪ Mendeley ▪ ISJD ▪ Google Scholar ▪ LIPI ▪ Infobase Index ▪ One Search ▪ ROAD ▪ Advance Science Index ▪ DAIJ ▪ ISSUU ▪ Academia Edu ▪ Academic Resource Index ▪ JournalTOCs ▪ BASE ▪ TEI ▪ Cosmos ▪ IZOR ▪ Academic Keys ▪ Universal Impact Factor ▪ World Cat ▪ GIF ▪ SIS ▪ Cite Factor ▪ ESJI ▪ Scholarsteer ▪ III Factor ▪ IIIJF ▪ Citeulike

42.		Journal of Mathematics Education ISSN: xxx-xxx-xxx	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/jme		▪
43.		ALCHEMY: Journal of Chemistry ISSN: 2086-1710 E-ISSN 2460-6871	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/Kimia	ALCHEMY is one of the scientific media of colleges and researchers to develope dan to share their science and technology research not only Indonesia but also International. This journal is managed by Chemistry Department, Science and Technology Faculty, since October 2009 with ISSN 2086-1710. This journal is published twice a year, on March and October. In August 2015, Alchemy was renamed to Alchemy: Journal of Chemistry. With changing the name, ALCHEMY: Journal of Chemistry officially changes from printed to online journal with new ISSN 2460-6871. This journal contains some articles with varied topics in chemistry such as physical chemistry, inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, analytical chemistry, natural science, biochemistry, halal product, and marine. The article can be submitted in Indonesia or English.	▪
44.		**Journal of Islamic Pharmacy (JIP)** E-ISSN: 0000-0000	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/jip	Journal of Islamic Pharmacy abbreviated J. Islamic Pharm. is an online international journal to promote all fields of Pharmaceutical Sciences like Pharmaceutics, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Medicinal Chemistry, Natural Product Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Biology, Pharmacology, Pharmacognosy, Computational Chemistry & Molecular Modeling/Drug Design etc.	▪
45.		**IQTISHODUNA** Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam ISSN: 1829-524X	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/ekonomi	jurnal berkala Jurusan Manajemen Fakultas Ekonomi UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang yang terbit dua kali dalam satu tahun, yaitu Januari dan Juli.	▪ Moraref ▪ Googel Scholar ▪

46.		**El Muhasaba** Jurnal Akuntansi ISSN: 2086-1249	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/el-muhasaba	El Muhasaba:Jurnal Akuntansi adalah jurnal berkala Jurusan Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang yang terbit dua kali dalam satu tahun, yaitu Januari dan Juli. Bidang keilmuan yang diterima dalam jurnal ini adalah Akuntansi, Auditing, Sistem Informasi, Perpajakan, Akuntansi Syariah	▪ Moraref ▪ Google Scholar ▪ LIPI ▪
47.		**Journal de Jure** ISSN: 2085-1618	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/syariah	De Jure adalah jurnal yang memuat artikel di bidang hukum keluarga dalam berbagai aspeknya, dari hasil penelitian dan hasil pemikiran. de Jure terbit dua kali dalam setahun pada bulan Juni dan Desember sejak tahun 2009 (versi cetak). Sebagai media publikasi dan sarana komunikasi ilmiah bagi para peminat dan pakar dalam bidang perkawinan, kewarisan, hibah, wasiat, wakaf, sedekah, atau mediasi redaksi de Jure menerima naskah yang belum pernah dipublikasikan di media lain	▪ Google Scholar ▪ Academia Edu ▪ World Cat ▪ BASE ▪ LIPI ▪ One Search ▪ JournalTOCs ▪ ISSUU ▪ Crossref ▪
48.		**JURISDICTIE** Jurnal Hukum dan Syariah ISSN: 2086-7549	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/jurisdictie	Jurisdictie is peer-reviewed national journal published biannually by the Law of Bisnis Syariah Program, State Islamic University (UIN) of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The journal puts emphasis on aspects related to economic law and business law in Islamic perspective in an Indonesian context and globalisation context. The languages used in this journal are Indonesia, English and Arabic. Jurisdictie adalah jurnal dengan obyek kajian hukum ekonomi dan hukum bisnis dengan pendekatan dan integrasi hukum Islam. Jurisdictie terbit setahun 2 kali, yaitu pada bulan Juni dan Desember. Redaksi mengundang para peneliti,para pakar dan akademisi menyumbangkan pemikirannya, baik berupa hasil penelitian normatif ataupun empiris dan sesuai dengan disiplin ilmu yang dimiliki. Naskah yang dikirim harus asli dan belum pernah dipublikasikan di media lain	▪ Google scholar ▪ Moraref ▪ LIPI ▪ JournalTOCs

49.		**ABJADIA** International Journal of Education E-ISSN: 2443-0587	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/abjadia	Abjadia, a referred journal publication centered on the research highlighting the educational studies, particularly in Asia contexts legally belongs to Faculty of Tarbiyah and Educational Studies (FITK) of the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang (UIN Malang) Indonesia. This e-journal publishes articles, and research reports with various dimensions and approaches. This e-journal will be periodically published twice per a year. The subject comprises various areas of language, art, mathematics, economics, law, psychology, history, theology, philosophy and many more related to educational and Islamic perspectives	▪ Crossref ▪ Google Scholar ▪ Academic Resource Index ▪ ISSUU ▪ Mendeley ▪ Academic Keys ▪ Infobase Index ▪ DAIJ ▪ LIPI ▪ SIS ▪ DRJI ▪ Acedemia Edu
50.		**J-PAI** Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam ISSN: 2355-8237	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/jpai	J-PAI adalah jurnal jurusan Pendidikan Agama Islam Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, sebagai wahana komunikasi insan akademik dalam bidang pendidikan agama Islam. Redaksi mengundang para pakar dan akademisi untuk menyumbangkan naskah, baik berupa hasil penelitian, kajian mendalam, sesuai dengan disiplin ilmu pendidikan agama Islam.	▪ Google Scholar ▪ Acedemia Edu ▪ ISSUU
51.		J-MPI Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam ISSN: 2477-4987 EISSN: 2477-6467	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/jmpi	J-MPI adalah jurnal Jurusan Manajemen Pendidikan Islam Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, terbit berkala enam bulan sekali (semester), sebagai wahana komunikasi insan akademik dalam bidang manajemen, organisasi pendidikan dan kepemimpinan pendidikan Islam. Redaksi mengundang para pakar dan akademisi untuk menyumbangkan naskah, baik berupa hasil penelitian, kajian mendalam, sesuai dengan disiplin manajemen pendidikan Islam. Naskah yang diajukan adalah naskah asli (tidak plagiat) dan belum pernah dipublikasikan di media lain.	▪ LIPI ▪ Google Scholar ▪ DRJI ▪ ISSUU ▪

52.		J-PIPS Jurusan Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/jpips	J-PIPS adalah jurnal Jurusan Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, sebagai wahana komunikasi insan akademik dalam bidang pendidikan ilmu pengetahuan sosial. Redaksi mengundang para pakar dan akademisi untuk menyumbangkan naskah, baik berupa hasil penelitian, kajian mendalam, sesuai dengan disiplin pendidikan ilmu pengetahuan sosial.	▪
53.		**MADRASAH** Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Dasar ISSN: 1979-5599	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/madrasah	**Madrasah, Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Dasar** which is managed by Department of Islamic Elementary Teacher Education in Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teaching Training of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang is media for accentuating the academics to highlight and share their intellectual perspectives on elementary learning and education in the form of original academic research.	▪ Crossref ▪ Google Scholar ▪ LIPI ▪ Academic resource Index ▪ ISSUU ▪ DRJI
54.		**EL-HIKMAH** Jurnal Kependidikan dan Keagamaan ISSN: **1693-1499**	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/elhikmah	El-Hikmah adalah Jurnal Fakultas Tarbiyah Universitas Islam Negeri Malang, terbit berkala satu semester sekali (bulan Januari dan Juli), sebagai wahana komunikasi keilmuan insan akademik dalam bidang kependidikan dan keagamaan	▪
55.		**LISANIYAT** Jurnal Bahasa Al-Quran dan Pembelajarannya ISSN: 2086-5422	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/lisaniyat	Lisaniyat, Jurnal Studi Bahasa Arab, adalah jurnal yang diterbitkan oleh Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Arab PPs UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.	▪
56.		**TAMADDUN** Jurnal al Ahwal al Syahsiyah **ISSN : 20871732**	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/tamaddun	TAMADDUN is scholarly journal publishing fresh and original thoughts and researches pertaining to the studies of Islamic family law (al-ahwal al-shakhshiyyah), Islamic Economy and other areas related to Islamic studies. It is a media for Muslim scholars whose objectives are to share and discuss their opinions, thoughts and researches to each others and to make Islamic values and teachings become parts of the solutions for contemporary problems.	▪

57.		Journal of Islamic Education	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/jie		▪
58.		Islamic Education Management Journal	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/iemj		▪
59.		**PSIKOISLAMIKA** Jurnal Psikologi Islam ISSN : 1829-5703	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/psiko	PSIKOISLAMIKA adalah jurnal yang mengkhususkan diri untuk mengkaji masalah-masalah psikologi dan keislaman. Terbit pertama kali bulan Januari 2004 oleh Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Malang. Terbit dua kali dalam setahun: bulan Januari dan Juli	▪
60.		**EGALITA** Jurnal Kesetaraan dan Keadilan Gender ISSN: 1907-3641	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/egalita	EGALITA merupakan Jurnal Kesetaraan dan Keadilan Gender yang menyajikan sejumlah hasil penelitian, pemahaman dan perenungan mendalam tentang problematika gender, baik dalam bangunan intelektual maupun konstruksi sosial yang ada pada masyarakat.	▪
61.		**SAINSTIS** Jurnal Integrasi Sains dan Islam ISSN: 2089-0699	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/sainstis	Jurnal saintis merupakan jurnal integrasi Islam dan Sains yang mengkaji multidisiplin ilmu sains yang mencakup kajian riset dan teknologi di bidang Fisika, Kimia, Biologi, Farmasi dan Kedokteran. Secara khusus menaruh perhatian pada pokok-pokok persoalan tentang perkembangan ilmu dan terapannya dalam pembangunan.	▪
62.		**El-QUDWAH** Jurnal Penelitian Integrasi Sains dan Islam ISSN: 1907-3283	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/lemlit	Jurnal Penelitian Integrasi Sains dan Islam, terbitan Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat (LP2M)	▪
63.		**EL DINAR** Jurnal Keuangan dan Perbankan Syariah ISSN: 233502797	http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/eldinar	EL DINAR adalah jurnal berkala Jurusan D3 dan S1 Perbankan Syariah Fakultas Ekonomi UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang yang terbit dua kali dalam satu tahun, yaitu Januari dan Juli.	▪ Moraref
64.			http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/paradigm		▪